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****
* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

A Grave Struggle Launched Around the Film Pioneers

by

Tu Shu-ying (杜书瀛), Yang Chih-chieh (杨志杰)
and Chu Ping (朱兵)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 12, 1976)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The following commentary published by Chieh-fang-chün Pao deserves to be read carefully. The good point of this commentary is that it goes into detail, since it is necessary for articles of this kind to go into detail. This commentary firmly lays hold of the series of conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" in frantically trying to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and, through presenting the facts and reasoning things out, has made a detailed exposure of their vicious aim in strangling the film Pioneers in defiance of Chairman Mao's directive, thus revealing the essence of this grave struggle launched around the film Pioneers, and penetratingly and convincingly expounding the immediate importance and historical significance of Chairman Mao's directive.

We hope to see the emergence of a large number of good articles which are sharp and pungent, detailed in reasoning, vivid in language and lively in form in the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." This is what the readers as well as the struggle need.

*

Starting from last year, a sharp and complex class struggle unfolded around the color feature film Pioneers. Each undulating movement of this struggle strongly touched the heartstrings of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions. This struggle was by no means just an issue of evaluating a film, but was a fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" in literature and art and a life-and-death struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the political-ideological front. At present after shattering the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, the character of this struggle has become increasingly clear to people. Looking back over this soul-stirring struggle, the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the film Pioneers is of profound immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance in our current task of settling accounts with the towering crimes of the "gang of four" and further developing and bringing prosperity to socialist literature and art.

I

In February last year when the people were happily celebrating the Spring Festival, the color feature film Pioneers produced by the Ch'angch'un Film Studio was shown publicly. Like a plum tree which defied frost and snow, it signified spring for literature and art.

This blossom of socialist literature and art is a fruit of victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. It warmly eulogizes the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Taking class struggle as the key link, the film employs the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to mold in the course of struggle the heroic image of the Chinese oil workers armed with Mao Tsetung thought, thus highly eulogizing Tach'ing, a red banner put up by Chairman Mao himself. Watered by the sweat of the workers of Tach'ing, there is condensed in this film the profound friendship between the revolutionary writers and artists and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the practice of literary and art creation. In the film we can see the footprints of the revolutioary writers and artists who march forward along the course charted by Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." It glitters with the brilliance of the dialectical materialistic theory of reflection. Both ideologically and artistically, the film can be appropriately called one of the outstanding literary and art works appearing in recent years.

Through the heroic image of the proletariat represented by Chou T'ing-shan and Hua Ch'eng, the film Pioneers successfully reflects the great struggle of the working class on the petroleum front. This class takes class struggle as the key link, adheres to the Party's basic line, takes Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" as the compass and, guided by Chairman Mao's great policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and by the general line of building socialism by going all out, aiming high and

achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, perseveres in arduous struggle, rises in great vigor and quickly develops our country's petroleum industry. This fully shows the Chinese working class' dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to fight heaven and earth and to combat the class enemies at home and abroad. It is a song of triumph for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, an ode to "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and an epic of the arduous struggle of the Chinese working class.

With its revolutionary political content and touching artistic appeals, the film Pioneers was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They praised Pioneers as a good film reflecting class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, a good teaching material for carrying out education in the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and a good picture for serving and created for the workers, peasants and soldiers that could be made good use of by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They loved Pioneers from the bottom of their hearts. While giving vivid reflection to the revolutionary will and fighting spirits of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the film also encouraged millions of workers, peasants and soldiers to plunge into a new struggle in a new stance in order to create more brilliant achievements, thus playing the militant role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and annihilating the enemy.

However, while Pioneers was praised by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the bourgeois careerist Chiang Ch'ing who shamelessly advertised herself as the standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art, first applied her butcher's knife on the film. After seeing the film Pioneers during the Spring Festival of 1975, she flew into a rage and said truculently: "How can you produce a film like this? Whom are you glorifying? If more film of this kind are produced, revisionism will emerge." She barbarously declared that the film Pioneers had "serious political and artistic errors" and asked ferociously "who was praised" in the film. She proclaimed that she would "look into the background of the matter," and instigated others to write articles to criticize the film.

The second day after Pioneers was publicly shown, the "gang of four" issued four prohibitive orders: 1) no more copies of the film should be printed; 2) broadcasts over radio and television stations should be stopped; 3) distribution abroad should not be allowed; and 4) newspapers should not comment on or introduce the film.

Following this, Yao Wen-yüan, another important member of the "gang of four" came forward in person and ordered the writing of articles to criticize Pioineers for publication in a journal.

The name Pioneers vanished silently from the movie advertisements. On April 8, 1975, Chiang Ch'ing personally instigated and directed her confidants to concoct the so-called "ten major charges" against the film. These "ten major charges" can be summarized into these few words: Branding and clubbing people.

The "gang of four" would not be happy with anything less than the destruction of Pioneers. For this reason, they ruthlessly persecuted the scenarists of Pioneers. They sent people out to investigate in a wild attempt to find out their faults so that they could forever discredit the scenarists and completely negate the film. Later, they summoned the responsible comrades of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Ch'angch'un Film Studio as well as the scenarists, directors, photographers and actors and actresses to a 15-day-long "forum" in Peking, where the "gang of four" proclaimed the "ten major charges" against Pioneers and forced everyone to study, acquire an understanding and make a so-called "ideological turn."

People cannot help asking: What is this for after all? Why are the "gang of four" so hostile to Pioneers? Why is it that a film has induced the "gang of four" to go all out as if confronted by a formidable enemy and carry out frenzied counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" against the film and its workers?

Therein is hidden a huge counter-revolutionary plot!

First, the "gang of four" resented very much the red banner of Tach'ing put up by Chairman Mao himself. They refused to admit that Tach'ing owed its start to the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" under the leadership of the Party. They nonsensically said that Tach'ing was a "spontaneous thing." With Tach'ing as the background, however, Pioneers has vividly depicted the militant life and heroic deeds of the petroleum workers in exploring for oil through self-reliance and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This, of course, was incompatible with the need of the anti-Party activities of the "gang of four." Consequently they regarded Pioneers as a thorn in their side.

Next, they hated Chou T'ing-shan because this hero was merciless in exposing Feng Chao and similar renegades who crawled out from the dog hole of the enemy jail. He said: "Some Communist Party members, although flaunting the socialist banner, are taking another path. There were such people in 1957 and 1959; and there are also such people today." "It is particularly necessary to be on the alert against those who wear red caps to hide their black hearts." These remarks made the "gang of four" shudder with fear and feel very uneasy because they themselves were precisely people of this kind.

The "gang of four" also truculently called for tracking down the scene about delivering "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" in the film, and the "background" of this scene. The spearhead of their attack was directed at our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. Everybody knows that it was Premier Chou En-lai himself who called on the people of the country to study these two works by Chairman Mao. The Tach'ing people made their name with these "two articles" precisely as a result of their actively responding to Premier Chou's call. The combination of the urban and rural areas and the combination of industry and agriculture within the oilfield mentioned in the film is also a general policy put forward by Premier Chou. All this will never be forgotten by all armymen and people in the country who love Premier Chou from the bottom of their hearts.

The careerists of the "gang of four" who plotted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power all the time harbored resentment for Premier Chou. Before the convening of the 4th NPC, they bustled around and flagrantly plotted to ensnare Premier Chou in a vain attempt to have themselves named to "form the cabinet." Chairman Mao saw through their criminal scheme and severely railed against them.

Following the convocation of the 2nd Plenum of the 10th CCP Central Committee and the 4th NPC, when Premier Chou was again appointed to lead the work of the State Council in accordance with the decision of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the "gang of four" again laid hold of Pioneers and seized on the pretext to find out "which Central Committee" "delivered the two works" in a vain attempt to stand our respected and beloved Premier Chou, the great proletarian revolutionary, against the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Wasn't the gang's sinister intention clear enough?

In opposing Premier Chou, the "gang of four" did not merely oppose Premier Chou alone. Premier Chou was always loyal to the Party and the people and he resolutely carried out and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Following Chairman Mao's directive, Premier Chou warmly fostered and cherished the red banner of Tach'ing. Premier Chou resolutely implemented the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and was utterly loyal, forthright and upright like the sun and the moon in the sky and the rolling rivers on the earth. All these were naturally incompatible, like fire and water, with the "gang of four" who exclusively practiced revisionism, worked for disunity and embarked on intrigues and conspiracies.

The "gang of four" was bound to regard Premier Chou as an enormous obstacle to their attempt in usurping Party and state power and wildly oppose him. Therefore, the opposition of the "gang of four" to Premier Chou meant splitting and opposing the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, opposing Chairman Mao's great call for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

This was the most vicious counter-revolutionary design of the "gang of four" in trying to strangle the film Pioneers. The strangulation of Pioneers was for preparing counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp Party and state power and was an important component of their counter-revolutionary plot.

II

With the struggle launched around the film Pioneers constantly gaining depth, the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary writers and artists came to understand more clearly the true identity of the "gang of four" in their attempt to practice fascist dictatorship. They more consciously waged struggle against the gang and valiantly defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The revolutionary people armed with Mao Tsetung thought did not bow to high pressure, nor capitulate to the despots. They could not be deceived, crushed or cowed. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers fundamentally

ignored the howls of the "gang of four." They aptly said: "No matter who opposes it, we just like this film. Seeing this film boosts our will to fight and increases our enthusiasm to work." Didn't the "gang of four" prohibit the showing Pioneers? The workers deliberately showed it in their own factories again and again. Didn't the "gang of four" call for the criticism of Pioneers? The peasants deliberately praised it again and again in their own communes. Many comrades strongly protested the perverse actions of the "gang of four."

In July 1975, a film projectionist of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Army Corps aired views different to the "ten major charges" imposed upon the film Pioneers. The "gang of four" sent special people to make an investigation and vainly attempted to ruthlessly persecute this projectionist. However, no matter what despicable means were adopted and what vicious tricks were used by the "gang of four," there was no way to sever the flesh-and-blood relations between the film Pioneers and the masses, the Tach'ing workers in particular. Some people asked: "A number of big-shots all say that this film has problems. Why do you say it is good?" Knowing that they were in the right, the workers, peasants and soldiers boldly replied: "We don't want to listen to them. We listen to Chairman Mao."

Yes, Chairman Mao was of one heart with the revolutionary people and the workers, peasants and soldiers were best able to heed what Chairman Mao said. While the "gang of four" bared their fangs and claws and brandished the big stick toward the film Pioneers and the workers, peasants and soldiers, Chairman Mao wrote on the letter of accusation from the scenarist of Pioneers against the "gang of four" this brilliant comment: "There is no big error in this film. Suggest that it be approved for distribution. Don't nit-pick. And to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. It hampers the adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art."

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive profoundly summed up the acute struggle between the two lines on the literature and art front and pointedly exposed the criminal activities of the anti-Party "gang of four" to tamper with and negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, undermine the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art. It once again clearly pointed out the direction of advance for the prosperous development of socialist literature and art. How brilliant and wise, how correct, how timely and how warm Chairman Mao's directive was! The writers and artists being ruthlessly persecuted by the "gang of four" as well as the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers anxiously looked forward to the day when the great leader Chairman Mao would personally lead them to shatter the spiritual shackles imposed on them and personally direct them to declare war on the heinous "gang of four."

Like the bright beacon, Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on Pioneers dispelled the ghastly cloud and fog spread by the "gang of four" and set the correct navigation course for literary and art circles. Like the immensely warm sunshine, it provided inexhaustible strength to the masses of people who were locked in a life-and-death struggle with the "gang of four." Chairman Mao

specifically pointed out: "There is no big error in this film." Thus Chairman Mao affirmed the general orientation of Pioneers and repudiated from the political line the "gang of four" who "nit-picked" and indiscriminately brought up charges against this fine film. This not only rescued a fine film from under the iron hooves of the "gang of four," but more importantly, clearly pointed out that the serious struggle launched around Pioneers was an acute and fierce class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

Regarding the film Pioneers which had been sentenced to death by the "gang of four," Chairman Mao clearly stated: "Suggest that it be approved for distribution." At the same time he called for the "adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art." This warmly supported the burning wish of the workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions and at the same time directed the spearhead of criticism right at the fascist dictatorship imposed by the "gang of four" in literary and art circles. The great leader Chairman Mao had long ago discerned the conspiracies of the "gang of four" and on many occasions sternly criticized its numerous criminal acts in literary and art circles such as lording it over others, doing whatever it liked, making those who obeyed them prosper and those who defied them perish, wantonly trampling underfoot the Party's general and specific policies for literature and art, shamelessly betraying the basic Marxist theory, etc. However, the "gang of four" refused to come to their senses and obstinately offered resistance.

Chairman Mao's directive on Pioneers was a warm support and encouragement to proletarian revolutionary literature and art and a heavy blow to the "gang of four" who madly strangled same.

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive greatly heightened the morale of the proletariat and dampened the arrogance of the "gang of four." This directive was a clarion call directing the hundreds of millions of people to launch an all-out attack on the "gang of four" and a mobilization order for settling accounts with the serious crimes committed by this anti-Party clique in literary and art circles and the ideological sphere as a whole. Like a magic mirror, the directive showed the ghostly features of these counter-revolutionaries of the "gang of four" who pretended to be revolutionaries. Like a magic sword, it passed the sentence of death on the fascist domination of the "gang of four" in literary and art circles.

The people rejoiced when the members of the anti-Party "gang of four" felt dejected. They knew that if Chairman Mao's directive on Pioneers was carried out, their counter-revolutionary camp would be breached and routed. Once the long series of conspiracies and intrigues they had perpetrated in literary and art circles were laid bare, their fond dream of restoring capitalism would be shattered. Therefore, they mortally feared and bitterly hated Chairman Mao's directive on Pioneers, resorted to all ways and means to seal off and resist it, crossly distorted it and even clamored for finding out the source of so-called "political rumors."

To boycott Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, the "gang of four" left no stone unturned to perpetrate conspiracies, intrigues and deceptive tricks. First, they practiced "procrastination." Chairman Mao made out the important directive as early as on July 25. They purposely stalled for time

in hopes of withholding it. On August 2, when they were left with no other choice, they perfunctorily "transmitted" the directive on an extremely small scale in a rather unseeming manner. While "transmitting" it, they purposely disparaged the epoch-making significance of Chairman Mao's directive by alleging that the directive was only for their "enlightenment and broadening their horizon."

When "procrastination" failed, they resorted to "resistance." On the one hand, they tried with all ways and means to minimize the tremendous impact of Chairman Mao's directive. On the other hand, they encouraged those people temporarily under their control by yelling: "It is necessary to resist it." "Now is the time when people must undergo the test." The result of their "resistance" was the disintegration of their fascist domination. Even Yao Wen-yüan himself had to hurriedly instruct a periodical under his own control to immediately withdraw the sinister article criticizing Pioneers.

When both "procrastination" and "resistance" failed, they resorted to the third trick: To tamper with it. "There is no big error in the film." This was evidently Chairman Mao's affirmation of the orientation and line of the film. In an odd and queer manner, they said: "Though there is no big error, there are minor errors."

"Don't nit-pick. And to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. It hampers the adjustment of the Party's policy on literature and art." This was evidently Chairman Mao's criticism of their mistakes in orientation and line. It pointed out that they ran counter to materialist dialectics and objective laws governing the development of literature and art and that they were exercising fascist dictatorship of their own personal cult. However, they shamelessly claimed that "nit-picking" was well intended, and alleged: "Only the requirements were set too high and it's not a problem of the line," and so on and so forth. They flagrantly opposed the great leader Chairman Mao. Thus distorted, tampered with and revised, their sinister intentions became "good intentions," their fallacy became "truth" and their erroneous line became the "correct line." This is really reactionary and shamless in the extreme!

While employing the mean tactics of procrastination, resistance and alteration to oppose Chairman Mao's important directive, the "gang of four" continued to apply high presssure on persons related to Pioneers. Once, Chiang Ch'ing broke into hysteria in front of a scenarist of Pioneers. She scolded him for "making false charges against her." For his "supplying false information," she said, he should be "taught a lesson." She even blatantly yelled: "Not heeding my advice means not heeding the Party's advice." She thus bared her opposition to the great leader Chairman Mao and her wolfish ambition to usurp Party and state leadership in her utterances and behavior.

Chiang Ch'ing also forced the scenarist of Pioneers to write another letter to Chairman Mao, in which he should make self-criticism, ask for return of his first letter, propose that the film be withheld from distribution abroad and request to shoot a new version of the film. She vainly attempted to negate Chairman Mao's directive with such sinister tricks. All these were rightfully and appropriately defied.

Despite the practice of blockade, distortion and resistance by the "gang of four," there was no way to prevent the propagation of Chairman Mao's directive among hundreds of millions of people.

"What a prairie fire has obliterated is sure to grow again in springtime." No matter how noisy the "gang of four" were for a time, the final victory belongs to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary people armed with Mao Tsetung thought.

III

The "gang of four" have fallen and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has triumphed. Amid the reverberation of gongs and drums beaten in celebration of our victory, Chairman Mao's important directive on Pioneers has finally been made known to the masses of people. This is a major happy event in the political life of the Chinese people.

By means of conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's important directive and reviewing the grave class struggle and two-line struggle launched around Pioneers, we have come to understand more profoundly that literature and art are the tool of class struggle. As the bourgeoisie vainly attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of reactionary literature and art, we must firmly grasp the sharp weapons of proletarian revolutionary literature and art to counter-attack the bourgeoisie's frenzied onslaught.

Over the past few years, the "gang of four" maintained exclusive control in literary and art circles and energetically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art to pave the way for their usurping Party and state power. They clamored that they wanted to use the "mailed fist"--reactionary literature and art--to topple a large number of responsible Party, government and Army comrades in the Central and local organs and split and oppose the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. They concocted sinister poems, theatrical works and movies to sing praises to themselves. In literary and art circles and the ideological sphere as a whole, they advertised the reactionary idealist concept that heroes make history, spread metaphysics, opposed the Marxist-Leninist materialist concept of history and opposed dialectics. They fabricated anti-Marxist theories of creation that went counter to Marxism, making them the golden rules from which the revolutionary literary and art workers were not allowed to deviate. They unscrupulously trampled underfoot Chairman Mao's correct policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and vainly attempted to gain "exclusive domination" by the "gang of four." They fastidiously found fault with, ruthlessly suppressed and indiscriminately eliminated those literary and art works that were liked by the workers, peasants and soldiers. In literary criticism, they practiced "what I say counts." High officials were allowed to practice arson but the ordinary people were not allowed to light their lamps. They audaciously turned the battlefield of proletarian literary and art into the private domain of Chiang Ch'ing and company. And so on and so forth. If this could be tolerated, what on earth could not be tolerated?

If the "gang of four" were allowed to continue to run amuck, then in literary and art circles only the bourgeoisie would have the freedom to do what it liked and the proletariat would not have the right to make revolution. What the "gang of four" tried to strangle was by no means Pioneers alone but socialist literature and art as a whole. If they had their way, the road of revolutionary literature and art pioneered by Chairman Mao himself would be blocked and our great cause of socialism would be lost because of the gang. What a dangerous prospect!

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took decisive measures and smashed at a single move the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus saving the Party and the revolution at the critical moment of history. This cleared away the obstacles to the victorious development of the great cause of the proletarian revolution and opened up a road for socialist literature and art to triumphantly advance and prosper. This is a great historic turning point.

"Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing; beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring." At present, we should carry forward the spirit of "beating the dog in water," thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and denounce the towering crimes committed by the "gang of four" so that the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers charted by Chairman Mao can be implemented, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" advanced by Chairman Mao can be carried out, and revolutionary writers and artists as well as the broad masses of people can advance with broad strides and chins forward along the revolutionary road opened up by Chairman Mao. Like the red sun that will never set, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art will forever shine on the road for socialist literature and art to advance triumphantly. A springtime for multicolored socialist literature and art will soon arrive.

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We Will Never Be Unworthy of Chairman Mao's Solicitude and Expectations

by

Chang T'ien-min (张天民) of Ch'angch'un Film Studio

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 10, 1976)

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the film Pioneers signified his tremendous solicitude and encouragement for the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists. How could we workers, who produced and shot this film against which ten accusations were listed by the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, not feel most happy and excited when we held the directive in our hands!

The film Pioneers was jointly produced by us and the amateur writers among the petroleum workers. Having been baptized by combat in the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized the black line in literature and art, and plunged into the heat of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers along the orientation indicated by the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." In the course of studying Marxism and learning from society, we gradually transformed our own world outlook. The heroic deeds of the petroleum workers deeply educated and excited us. Full of excitement and with tears in our eyes, we wrote the literary script. The comrades of the production unit, following the example of the heroic petroleum workers, overcame one difficulty after another, and with the support of the petroleum workers at Yümen and Tach'ing as well as the assistance of the People's Liberation Army and many units in the whole country finally completed the shooting of the film. Although there were shortcomings and inadequacies in this film, it was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

However, the anti-Party "gang of four" showed no enthusiasm at all for the people's cause. What the workers, peasants and soldiers cherished was precisely what they hated. They considered this film as something inimical and a thorn in the side and would not be happy without destroying it.

The "gang of four" consistently opposed Chairman Mao's directive on "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and negated the basic experience of Tach'ing. They worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, and extensively practiced capitulationism and national betrayal. Because the film Pioneers passionately eulogized the spirit of Tach'ing and the great victory of Chairman Mao's policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, they felt very uncomfortable as though there were a thorn in their side.

They long ago wanted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and split the Party, and vainly attempted to topple a large number of responsible Party, government and army comrades in Central and local organs.

During the 4th National People's Congress, they also had dreamed of "forming a cabinet." The great leader Chairman Mao with his sharp discerning power, noticed and shattered in good time their plot, and this made them harbor a grudge at heart. They looked upon the literary and art battlefront as their own hereditary territory and made use of motion picture--this weapon with the greatest impact on the masses--to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. However, the film Pioneers did not sing the praises of the "gang of four," nor erect a monument for them. It failed to meet their counter-revolutionary political needs, and as a consequence, after the anti-Party element Chiang Ch'ing of the "gang of four" saw it, she "was so infuriated that she had a sleepless night."

Therefore, they schemed in camera and extensively investigated its "background" in a vain attempt to ferret out the "black hands," thereby directing the spearhead at the leading comrades of the Party and the state who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After some time of investigation with nothing gained, they also created in a murderous mood the "ten views." They listed for this film ten major charges, such as "embellishing Liu Shao-ch'i, Po I-po and their ilk," "striving to publicize living persons," "giving credit to the Party committee of Tach'ing Oilfield," etc., and came to the conclusion that it "made serious mistakes both politically and artistically." The film Pioneers was thus frozen.

The "gang of four" underestimated the might of the people, and did not know that the revolutionary masses tempered by the great cultural revolution had a high awareness of the two-line struggle. After the emergence of the "ten views," the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers at no time ceased to protest against and criticize their erroneous words and deeds. The struggle around Pioneers is by no means only a dispute over the appraisal of a film, nor is it only a dispute over the question of literary and art creation, but a violent struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art of the "gang of four," and a life-and-death combat between the two classes and the two lines on the political and ideological front.

With the great spirit of a proletarian teacher of revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao sharply retorted the reactionary absurdities of the "gang of four," potently supported the tens of thousands of revolutionary masses who boycotted their sinful acts and issued a brilliant directive. In light of their absurd claim that "the film has made big errors politically and artistically," Chairman Mao pointed out that "there is no big error in this film" and personally "suggests that it be approved for distribution." He warned the "gang of four" "not to nit-pick," rebuked their ten "views" as "accusations," and wrathfully criticizd them for "going too far." More important, Chairman Mao seriously and thoughtfully pointed out that what they did "hampers the adjustment of the Party's policy on literature and art." Chairman Mao's directive heightened the vigilance of the revolutionary masses toward the anti-Party "gang of four." Chairman Mao's brilliant directive opened up for the socialist literary and art cause a bright future. Chairman Mao's brilliant directive greatly enhanced the will-power of the proletariat and revolutionary people and dampened the arrogance of the anti-

Party "gang of four," typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road!

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive upset the battle formation of the anti-Party "gang of four" and they were panic-stricken and in a dilemma. They withheld Chairman Mao's brilliant directive without relaying it to the broad masses of people or kept its transmission to the minimum. They distorted Chairman Mao's directive and talked about "no big error but there are minor ones." The anti-Party element Chiang Ch'ing, who made excessive use of her power toward Pioneers actually was so brazenfaced as to deny responsibility saying: "The ten views are not mine and we also have not ratified them." They made a false self-examination saying that "we have made mistakes ideologically by setting similar requirements for the film Pioneers and the model theatrical works." Not long afterward, they reversed the verdict again and said that the "ten views are correct," and "we have no regrets up to the present." Scared to death, they browbeat people, and forbade them to look into the background of the "ten views." What was worse, they offered open opposition and said that "the line is correct.... and we are not afraid of attack." They clamored for "resistance." They attacked in retaliation and wanted "to teach a lesson" to those who reported the situation to Chairman Mao. They asked us to "make self-criticism," to admit "having made a false report on the situation of the battle" and to "shoot another new Pioneers." What was most malicious was that they fabricated rumors and frenziedly attacked our great leader Chairman Mao. Nothing was too much for their vicious and deceitful means, and their counter-revolutionary double-dealing countenance was exhibited to the fullest extent. Seeing all these, the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists were so exasperated that they could bear it no longer. We believe that truth cannot be blocked up and the dark clouds cannot cover up the sun.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng carried on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and on behalf of the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country, it smashed in a single move the plot of the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. At a time the whole country is dancing with joy, Chairman Mao's brilliant directive has been disclosed to the broad masses of the people. We feel boundlessly happy and excited. This is the common request and pressing hope of the broad masses of revolutionary people, and is another significant victory for the struggle against the anti-Party "gang of four."

As one of the scenarists of Pioneers, I am resolved to learn well from Chairman Mao's brilliant directive together with the broad masses of writers and artists of the whole country, and assiduously study the whole set of general and specific policies for literature and art formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party. In the course of plunging into the heat of the life of struggle and integrating myself with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, I will continue to transform my own world outlook, resolutely and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, thoroughly expose and criticize the towering crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" in opposing Chairman Mao's directive and sabotaging the revolution in literature and art, settle accounts with all kinds of fallacies

disseminated by them in literary and art circles and wipe out their pernicious influence. We definitely will not fall short of the great leader Chairman Mao's solicitude and expectations and will greet the more splendid and brilliant socialist literary and art cause of tomorrow with new achievements.

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Film Workers Denounce "Gang of Four" for Undermining Revolution in Literature and Art

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

"the 'gang of four' are butchers hacking at revolutionary literature and art" is the title of a recent "people's daily" article denouncing their crimes in the field of literature and art.

written by hsieh tieh-li (director-screenwriter), chien chiang (photographer-director) and hsieh feng-sung (screenwriter), the article says: chairman mao taught that literature and art are cogs and wheels in the whole revolutionary machine and that "they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use". but the "gang of four" anti-party clique took them as their personal capital, suiting everything to their needs in their plot to usurp the party and state power. they monopolized the seven modern revolutionary peking operas and the modern revolutionary dance drama which were created and staged under the loving care of chairman mao himself, claiming that they were all "personally fostered by chiang ching" and proceeding to laud her as the "standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art". chang chun-chiao openly stated: "there was a blank in the hundred years or so between the 'internationale' and the model revolutionary theatrical works", and that it was the "model revolutionary theatrical works personally fostered (by chiang ching) that opened a new era in the proletarian literature and art". they were dismissing as a "blank" chairman mao's great poems and lu hsun's revolutionary works that had come into existence prior to the modern revolutionary peking operas and excluding them from the category of the proletarian literature and art. they were reducing to nothing the revolutionary works which the proletarian revolutionary writers in china and in the world had created with their sweat and blood while fighting hard and advancing wave upon wave over the past decades and indeed over the past hundred years. they were writing off with one single stroke the history of china's proletarian revolution in literature and art which began with chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they were not working for literature and art, but single-mindedly putting up a monument and weaving a crown for themselves.

they treated the people as the stupid mobs and never cared to heed their voice. the film "pioneers" which had won praise from millions of audience was killed by chiang ching arbitrarily.

many workers, peasants and soldiers wrote letters in which they hoped that the films made before the cultural revolution would be re-evaluated so that those which were fairly good in content and artistic form could be reshown. in 1963, chairman mao wrote a note on a document concerning the work of literature and art, sharply pointing out that in the field of literature and art dominated by chou yang and company, "in many departments very little has been achieved so far in socialist transformation. the 'dead' still dominate in many departments". but he also pointed out that "what has been achieved in the cinema, new poetry, folk songs, the fine arts and the novel should not be underestimated". this means there were both bad and good films among those made before the cultural revolution. in accordance with the requests of the people, premier chou en-lai and other central leading comrades instructed that those films be re-evaluated so that the good ones be shown again. but the "gang of four" resisted this by hook or by crook to block the work. with the psychology of a dishonest man, they feared that they would be negated if and because others were affirmed. they played a trick of remaking some films enjoying popularity among the people and had them entered in their book of merits as their "new creations".

the "gang of four" never went among the workers, peasants and soldiers. chairman mao all along enjoined the literary and art workers to go into the midst of the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. but chiang ching, who styled herself a "student" and "comrade-in-arms" of chairman mao, never abode by this teaching of chairman mao's. instead, she had her own "key to success". whenever she saw that somebody else's work was ripe for picking, she grabbed it from him and told others to change a few lines or add a few bars so that it now became their "creation". they either openly disclaimed "any connections with the original work" or accused the original of being a "poisonous weed" while their "creation" alone was the "fragrant flower", so that only their "creation" was allowed to be staged while the original was to disappear from the scene forever.

the "gang of four" never mentioned the principle on literature and art "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" formulated by chairman mao. they distorted the creative method set forth by chairman mao, a method that combines revolutionary romanticism with revolutionary realism. they even opposed chairman mao's six political criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. they set

their own criteria, and made those who comply with them survive and those who resist them perish. in the theory of literature and art, they peddled idealism and metaphysics in an attempt to suppress the different styles in literary and artistic creation. they are worms in the socialist literary and art garden and butchers hacking at flowers of proletarian literature and art.

Representatives of Tach'ing Oilfield and Peasants of Tachai Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 18, 1976)

representatives of the taching oil workers have recently called on the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai production brigade in shansi province, north china and they exchanged experience on how the "gang of four" operated in their places as part of their attempt to usurp party and state power.

as the representative of the two national pace-setters that chairman mao urged the nation to study met on tiger-head mountain in tachai, visitors from all over the country joined them in shouting slogans, hailing the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing the anti-party "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

yu hsin-sheng, deputy secretary of the taching oilfield party committee, said to kuo feng-lien, party branch secretary of the tachai production brigade: "you tachai people have set a good example in the way you fight against the 'gang of four'. we've come to learn from you." kuo feng-lien replied: "you taching workers did an even better job. we must learn from you."

in the days when a few dark clouds were moving across the sky, the two red banners of taching and tachai that chairman mao himself praised were viewed by the "gang of four" as a thorn in their side.

they viciously attacked the watchword of the taching workers that "it is right to put every effort into building socialism; it is of value and it is our glorious duty to put every effort into building socialism", dismissing it as the "theory of productive forces". they alleged that taching was "a spontaneous movement", openly denying the conscious use by this exemplary industrial unit of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on

contradiction" to grasp problems. the gang even went so far as to sabotage the showing of the film "pioneers" which praises the taching oil workers.

bourgeois conspirator and careerist chiang ching twice went to tachai. she vilified the tachai people, saying that they were "influenced by revisionism", "followed revisionist instructions" and "did not follow mine" and that they had become "conceited" and "had fallen behind politically". this was an out-and-out attempt to undermine tachai.

but, the taching workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai are the steel proletarian fighters and firmly struggled against the "gang of four".

taching representatives repeated their determination to learn from their tachai comrades-in-arms when they learned how the tachai brigade resisted the pressure from the "gang of four" and got a good harvest this year. kuo feng-lien said: "the taching workers have brought honour to chairman mao and the chinese people. your struggle encourages us and your high enthusiasm inspires us. the 'gang of four' were furious when they heard how we were going all out in building socialism. we are proud to build our socialist motherland with all our exertions. we agree with what you say, as for idlers, they have not even a bit of marxism."

the taching representatives and tachai commune members held a meeting to denounce the crimes of the "gang of four" at a worksite. li ju-chin, worker of the no. 1205 drilling team of the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi and now deputy secretary of the party committee of a drilling post, said: "the 'gang of four' rode roughshod over the people, and did so many bad things to usurp supreme party and state leadership and turn history backward. your struggle against the gang inspired us. they pressed us, but we did not bow our neck to them. they attempted to smash our taching red banner, but we never give in. with the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the backing of chairman mao and the people throughout the country, we make up our minds to fight the anti-party 'gang of four' to the finish. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted decisive and resolute measures to smash the 'gang of four'. this represents the will of the cadres and masses of tachai and taching. the 'four pests' are unpardonable counter-revolutionary revisionists. we must thoroughly expose the crimes of the 'gang of four'."

kuo feng-lien had visited the taching oilfield twice. she was particularly glad to meet her old comrades-in-arms in tachai. she said: "who did foster the national pace-setters, taching and tachai, in industry and agriculture? it was our great leader and teacher chairman mao. who did attempt to topple the two pace-setters? the 'gang of four' and they are beyond forgiveness. we have come together to celebrate the victory resulting from the action of the party central committee headed by chairman hua in smashing the plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power. this is the victory won by all of us in persevering in struggle and a victory of mao tsetung thought".

the taching workers went to the piggery on tiger-head mountain, a place where chiang ching visited in september 1975 and abused the tachai brigade. chiang ching told others to dig a shallow and short tunnel into tiger-head mountain to show off that she took part in physical labour. as soon as chiang ching left, the tunnel was filled in and the piggery was built by the tachai brigade since they needed one and the spot was appropriate. when chiang ching returned to tachai in september of this year and saw that the tunnel had been filled, she was furious and called comrade kuo feng-lien to task for "destroying my tunnel". chiang ching warned kuo feng-lien that she would ferret out her "behind-the-scenes boss" and cried: "you followed revisionist instructions" and "did not follow mine".

after listening to the incident described by kuo feng-lien, the taching workers happily said: "you did right excl. you were right to reject her meddling."

the taching representatives were also told that chiang ching made a mess of farm work in a corn field in september of this year. she went to the scientific experimental plot of the tachai brigade and gave instructions on production matters about which she knew nothing. the corn stalks withered away within a week after chiang ching's evil doing. she ordered the tachai brigade to do the same on their 33 hectares grown to corn. the plot she tampered with did poorly, and the way the commune members grew the rest of the corn as their experience showed was correct.

after hearing about this, the taching workers gritted their teeth and said: "this is how the 'gang of four' committed crimes against the labouring people. you acted properly. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade have real courage. you show yourselves worthy pace-setters commended by chairman mao."

ANHWEI'S SUPPORT FOR SHANGHAI INDUSTRY

Anhwei Workers Produce More to Support Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 17, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua in shattering the anti-party "gang of four" have encouraged the working class in anhwei province, east china. taking the interests of the whole country into consideration, the workers are producing more coal, pig iron and other materials to support shanghai industry.

trains and ships have been going from anhwei to shanghai, loaded with all kinds of goods as an expression of the anhwei workers' solidarity with shanghai workers and their hatred for the "gang of four". in october, the province sent to shanghai 61.2 per cent more coal than planned. the pig iron sent to shanghai last month was 18 per cent more than that of september.

the workers of anhwei said: shanghai is the birthplace of our party and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. it is led by the party central committee and belongs to the ten million people of shanghai and to the whole country. but the "gang of four", in order to attain their counter-revolutionary goal, tried by every means to sow dissensions between the people of shanghai and other places and to turn shanghai into their stronghold for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. we have long seen their counter-revolutionary scheme and hated it. now that the "gang of four" have been overthrown, we and the shanghai workers are even more closely united in carrying out our fighting tasks for a common revolutionary goal.

since mid-october, workers and cadres of anhwei province have turned their boundless hatred for the "gang of four" into a motive force in grasping revolution and promoting production. many factories and enterprises overfulfilled their october production targets. some of them completed their 1976 plans ahead of schedule. recently, the anhwei provincial party committee and revolutionary committee called on the workers and cadres throughout the province to support shanghai with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. the masses of workers and cadres have responded to the call enthusiastically, saying that "if we can carry one ton, we won't carry an ounce less in our efforts to support shanghai's socialist revolution

and construction". in october, the maanshan iron and steel company overfulfilled the orders for pig iron placed by shanghai. the huaipei and huainan coal mines increased their output by a big margin in late october as compared with mid-october. the workers and staff members of the railway, navigation and road transportation departments have worked hard and ensured the prompt delivery of materials to shanghai.

SMALL PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Kiangsu Province Develops Small Petrochemical Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 18, 1976)

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, kiangsu province in east china has stepped up its efforts to set up small petrochemical works since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number has increased from two in 1965, the year before the start of the cultural revolution, to the present thirteen.

their raw materials are petroleum, natural gas and waste gas from oil refineries.

during the great leap forward year of 1958, the small petrochemical industry was started in kiangsu province in accordance with chairman mao's policy of "walking on two legs", that is, simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods of production and simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises. but liu shao-chi opposed the setting up of small local industry. during the cultural revolution the cadres and workers criticized his revisionist line and thus opened the way for the development of the small petrochemical industry.

the chemical industry department in kiangsu province has sped up the expansion of the petrochemical industry by relying on local initiative and the mass movement and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. under the leadership of its party committee, the chungshan chemical works formed a "three-in-one" technical group that had workers as the backbone and also included cadres and technicians to tackle difficult problems. after repeated experiments, they built a set of equipment suitable for small petrochemical works in china. this kind of equipment has been put to use in many plants in the province.

the tanyang chemical fertilizer plant, set up in 1958, used to produce nitrogenous fertilizer only. but now it has become a petrochemical works that can produce a dozen products since improvements were made in technology and equipment.

the equipment for the thirteen plants was made locally and many sets were built through the combined efforts of various enterprises.

FRESH WATER SUPPLIES

Northwest China Scientists Improve Fresh Water Supplies

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 17, 1976)

scientists in arid kansu province are devising ways to improve the brackish water which accounts for almost one-third of the water in northwest china.

research work was started in 1971 by the lanchow institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts of the chinese academy of sciences. these specialists worked with those most affected by the poor water supplies, grain and cotton growers, herdsmen and those who dwell in remote areas. the mixed teams did on-the-spot investigations and experiments. the aim was to use material that was easily available, inexpensive and durable and turn out apparatus that would be simple to operate and produce enough water for local needs.

first they devised and made a pipe-array desalting device with a daily output of one ton, which converted brackish water into fresh water safe to drink and suitable for irrigation and industrial use. they made the parts and installed the desalting equipment in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. during on-the-spot experiments the scientists lived in dugouts in wild waste land and braved cold of 30 to 40 degrees below zero to observe how the device operated in such temperatures. drawing on the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers, they kept improving the desalting device and tried to perfect it.

after about six months' intensive research and eight months' further efforts, they succeeded in making a pipe-bundle type desalting device with a daily fresh water output of ten tons.

this year, as part of open-door scientific research the scientists invited a dozen workers, peasants

and soldiers to come to the institute to work with them on the desalination project. through repeated study and practice they improved upon the pipe bundle type desalting apparatus. as a result they devised and made the multi-concentric pipe reverse osmosis desalting device which is six to seven times as efficient as the former one. it has a minimum desalting rate of 90 per cent and its energy consumption is low. it can be repaired without halting operation.

VEGETABLES

Peking Gathers Bumper Vegetable Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

peking gathered a bumper vegetable harvest this autumn, with a 30 percent increase in the output of chinese cabbage, a main crop, over last year's. spinach, turnips and other autumn vegetables also reported good yields. the capital's vegetable markets are ensured ample supplies as truckloads of fresh vegetables have been arriving in a steady stream.

the happy news of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and its military commission and the smashing of the plot of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power greatly fired the socialist enthusiasm of the vegetable growers on peking's rural outskirts. they made every effort to strengthen field management and ensure a good harvest. per-hectare yield of many vegetable gardens reached 150 tons.

peking residents normally store up large quantities of chinese cabbage for their winter diet. in the past two weeks, tens of thousands of office cadres, workers, p.l.a. soldiers and students have been busy helping with the transport and sales of cabbage. some green groceries used pushcarts to deliver cabbage to people's homes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

"All Power to Workers (Amada)" of Belgium Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the political bureau of "all power to workers (amada)" of belgium sent a message on october 23 to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message says, "we extend to you our warmest and most sincere revolutionary congratulations on the occasion of the election of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee. the belgian working class pays the greatest attention to the class struggle in the people's republic of china and expresses the ardent desire that china will remain red for ever and that the dictatorship of the proletariat will constantly be reinforced." "we are convinced that the central committee of the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade hua kuo-feng will firmly adhere to the fundamental line for the whole period of socialism as defined by comrade mao tsetung."

the message adds, "comrade mao tsetung has emphasized that the bourgeoisie exists within the communist party and that the leaders of the right and 'left' opportunist lines represent the interests of a small minority and their class position is opposed to that of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. the victory won by the central committee under the leadership of comrade hua kuo-feng over the anti-party group of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan is a victory over the bourgeoisie within the party. it is comrade mao tsetung who fixed the following criteria that made it possible to unmask the bourgeois elements: 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.'"

the message continues, "we welcome with enthusiasm the decision of the central committee under the leadership of comrade hua kuo-feng on the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and the preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung'. this decision has given a new impetus to the great mass movement in china to study the works of marx,

engels, lenin, stalin and mao tsetung. this study movement is the fundamental guarantee for china to continue to follow the revolutionary line of mao tsetung."

the message says, "under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china led by comrade hua kuo-feng, the people's republic of china will remain the unshakable bastion of the world proletarian revolution. workers of the whole world watch with pride the ever more vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction in china."

the message says, "oppressed peoples and nations and all countries menaced by the two superpowers will always find the people's republic of china on their side in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism of the soviet union and the united states in particular."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British 48 Group Broadcasting, Radar and Instrumentation Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the british 48 group broadcasting, radar and instrumentation exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

present at the opening ceremony were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang tzu-kang, president of the chinese society of electronics; and leading members of other departments concerned including liang shang-yuan, wang wen-lin, sun so-chang, wang hsiao-yi, cheng chi-hsien and hsing jen-hsien.

present were e. youde, british ambassador to china, and s. g. sloan, chairman of the british 48 group and leader of the british 48 group broadcasting, radar and instrumentation exhibition.

the national flags of china and britain were flying over the square of the exhibition centre today. on display at the exhibition were broadcasting and television equipment, radar sets and high-precision instruments for testing, analysis and measurement.

addressing the opening ceremony, mr. sloan said that for 23 years the 48 group had worked under the principle of fostering people's friendship on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. he expressed

his gratitude to all those chinese friends who had given help to the exhibition.

in his speech wang yao-ting pointed out that the british 48 group had sponsored exhibitions in china in the past and made useful contributions to the economic and trade exchanges between the two countries. he expressed the belief that the current exhibition would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and further development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit and supply of each other's needs.

after wang yao-ting cut the ribbon at the ceremony the hosts and guests together inspected the exhibition.

the china council for the promotion of international trade and mr. sloan gave receptions yesterday evening and this evening respectively to mark the opening of the exhibition.

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Britain for Home

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 17, 1976)

the 15-member chinese men's basketball team led by shao kuan-chun left here for home this afternoon after concluding its one-week friendly visit to britain.

seeing the chinese basketballers off at the airport were h. errington, vice-chairman of the english basketball association, counsellor chu chi-yuan and other chinese diplomats.

during its stay in britain, the team had five matches with the british basketballers in london, and other cities including coventry, bristol and huddersfield, did sight-seeing and visited factories.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Meets and Fetes Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin and Vice Chairman Thakin Pe Tint

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with thakin ba thein tin and thakin pe tint, chairman and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

after the meeting chairman hua kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of chairman thakin ba thein tin and vice-chairman thakin pe tint. at the banquet alive with revolutionary sentiments for united struggle, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries drank many toasts to the continuous growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties of china and burma.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Bokassa Watches Basketball Match

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, and second vice-premier henri maidou, third vice-premier alphonse koyamba, and other distinguished guests accompanying the president on his visit, this morning saw a friendly basketball match between the second chinese men's basketball team and the second men's basketball team of the central african republic.

accompanying the distinguished guests were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic.

the visiting men's basketball team led by gilbert tokpan, vice-president of the basketball association of the central african republic, has come with president and madame bokassa on their visit to china.

before the match began, president bokassa, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, stepped down from the rostrum to meet the basketball players and had a photograph taken with them in the arena.

the match was played at the capital indoor stadium where a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and the central african republic prevailed. the players displayed the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". their courage and tenacity and warm friendship were heartily acclaimed by the 18,000 spectators.

accompanied by vice-chairman huang tso-chen, president bokassa and other distinguished guests this morning visited the peking art handicrafts workshop and were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

President and Madame Bokassa Leave Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

salah
addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa, and third vice-premier alphonse koyamba and other distinguished guests from the central african republic accompanying the president on the visit, left peking by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to nanking. they were accompanied by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the distinguished guests from the central african republic were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and madame lin chia-mei, wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, leading members of departments concerned shih shao-hua, li ching-chuan, liu tsun-hsin and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the central african republic and china. the band played the national anthems of china and the central african republic. president bokassa then reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of vice-premiers li hsien-nien and wang chen. as president bokassa kept waving to the well-wishers to bid them farewell, the young people danced while others shouted slogans. they warmly congratulated president bokassa on the outstanding contributions to the strengthening of the mutual understanding of the people between china and the central african republic and to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and hailed the new development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

on board the same plane to nanking was michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central african republic to china.

accompanying president and madame bokassa to nanking were also lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry,

and liu hua, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department, and li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the airport.

henri maidou, second vice-premier of the central african republic, left peking for home today.

President Bokassa Arrives in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 18, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa, third vice-premier alphonse koyamba and the other distinguished guests from the central african republic visiting china with the president arrived here from peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

among the 2,000 people warmly welcoming the honoured visitors at the airport were hsu chia-tun, han pei-hsin and chao kuei-hsiang, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; nieh feng-chih, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; chu chiang, chairman, and wang chu-pin and wang chao-chuan, vice-chairmen, of the nanking city revolutionary committee.

with the weather clearing up after a fresh snow, nanking today was immersed in a mood of unity and friendship between the people of china and the central african republic, with colourful bunting and huge streamers of welcome flying over the main streets in the city proper. when president and madame bokassa alighted from the plane shortly after 5 p.m., the airport presented a scene of jubilation enlivened by the deafening sound of drums and gongs. vice-chairman hsu chia-tun and other local leaders stepped forward to greet the distinguished guests with warm handshakes while the welcomers presented joyous dances and shouted slogans amid gay music. president bokassa waved to the well-wishers in happy acknowledgment. as the motorcade carrying president and madame bokassa and their entourage filed through the brightly-lit downtown area, people who gathered along the streets burst into warm applause to greet the distinguished guests from the central african republic.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in warm welcome to president and madame bokassa and the other distinguished visitors in the evening. n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman li su-wen and vice-foreign minister ho ying attended. proposing toasts at the banquet, both vice-chairman hsu chia-tun and president bokassa expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the delegation of marxist-leninist communists of france headed by jacques jurquet.

the luncheon proceeded in a comradely, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of department concerned.

the delegation arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the c.p.c. central committee, and was given a warm welcome at the airport by keng piao and feng hsuan.

Chinese Handball Association Gives Reception for French Handball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

the handball association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here at noon today to honour the national handball team of france led by nelson paillou, president of the handball association of france, on its friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were li feng-lou, leading member of the host association, and chinese men's handball players.

present were jean-sylvain pradeau, cultural counsellor of the french embassy here, and his wife.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife gave a reception this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the french handball team.

the french team arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

China's Liaoning Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Bissau, Nov. 17, 1976)

china's liaoning football team left here for gambia today after a friendly visit to guinea-bissau.

it had a match here with guinea-bissau's first national football team on november 13 and the second national football team on november 15. over 10,000 spectators including government ministers saw the two matches.

the chinese guests were honoured at a reception given by avito da silva, chairman of the football association of guinea-bissau, on november 14.

on november 16, chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau chia huai-chi gave a reception for the team's visit. at both receptions, chinese and guinea-bissau footballers had warm and friendly chats and toasted repeatedly to the new development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Honduras Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras in a letter dated october 31 warmly congratulates the central committee of the communist party of china on the election of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the letter reads:

the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras warmly congratulates the central committee of the fraternal communist party of china for its wise decision of electing comrade hua kuo-feng chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

this decision is of great historic importance not only for the proletariat, the people and the communists of china but also for the proletariat, the oppressed people and the marxist-leninists of the whole world, because comrade hua kuo-feng is the faithful continuator of the proletarian revolutionary line laid down by the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung which led the chinese people in gaining great victories and won the sympathy, support and attachment of all the revolutionary people of the world.

the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras expresses its firm solidarity with the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in the struggle for defeating the anti-party group of wang hung-wen, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, their factionalist activities against the unity of the communist party and the people of china and their machinations for usurping the leadership of the communist party and of the state of china. the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras has been and will forever be on the side of the chinese communists and people in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, revisionism, imperialism and social-imperialism, for the defence of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and for building a socialist and communist society in china.

the proletarian party of honduras -- the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras, now engaged in a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism, the oligarchic reaction and revisionism and for leading our people and our nation to their complete liberation, declares its full attachment to the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and warm support for the determination of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to carry forward this line, continue to develop the revolution in the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism, take class struggle as the key link and carry out the fundamental line and policies during the long historical stage, combat and prevent revisionism, grasp revolution and promote production, oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers: the soviet union and the u.s., the principal enemies of mankind in our time, unite with the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the world in the common struggle for the abolition of all forms of exploitation, for national independence and for socialism and communism.

the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras, together with those who have attained the highest level of consciousness and those who are the most advanced among our people, wish the chinese communist party and people new victories under the glorious banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the direction of the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, in the great struggle for developing the revolution, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, for contributing with the whole mankind to their objective of full emancipation, and for building a socialist and communist society.

long live the glorious communist party of china and its central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng excl.

long live the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung excl.

long live the unbreakable friendship between the marxist-leninist communist party of honduras and the communist party of china excl.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Indonesian CP Central Committee Greets CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia (pki) sent a letter on november 7 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing warmest congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the cpc central committee and chairman of the military commission of the cpc central committee.

the letter signed by comrade jusuf adjitorop, secretary of the pki central committee, member of the political bureau of the pki central committee and head of the delegation of the pki central committee, reads:

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee and the great victory won by the chinese party and people in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state, we, on behalf of the indonesian communists and revolutionary people, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to all the chinese communists and people. the two gladdening and inspiring events are important victories for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, carrying out chairman mao tsetung's behests, defending the purity of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat till the end. these victories are of great significance also for the progress of the world revolutionary cause.

like the whole party and the whole people of china, we jubilantly and warmly hail the decisions adopted by the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world, and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the two decisions constitute powerful encouragement and support to the struggle of the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world, especially to the liberation struggle of the communist party and revolutionary people of indonesia.

we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, the communist party of china armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought will continue to implement firmly the principles of proletarian internationalism and unite with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, particularly against hegemonism practised by u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. in this common struggle, the long-established militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the communist party of indonesia and the communist party of china will be ever more consolidated and unbreakable.

we are fully convinced that under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman, who was selected personally by chairman mao tsetung, the people and the communist party of china will make still greater achievements in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism and in throughly carrying out chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line on the international front and march forward victoriously along the path of socialism and communism charted by comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Guests Honored in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and honoured giuseppe bartolomei, president of the italian christian democratic senate group, and his party at a banquet full of friendly atmosphere here this evening.

marco francisci di baschi, italian ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were chi tsung-hua, deputy directon of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry, and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to italy.

the italian guests arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Meets Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan met giuseppe bartolomei, president of the italian christian democratic senate group, and his party here this morning. they had a friendly conversation.

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Shipbuilding Industry Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1976)

the japanese shipbuilding industry friendship delegation left shanghai for home on november 16 after touring peking, talien, nanking, soochow and shanghai for sight-seeing and technical discussions. the delegation leader is takao nagata, deputy leader is kenji hasegawa and secretary general of the delegation is shigero shirane.

Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Meets Japanese Visiting Women Friendship Group of Kyodo News Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

chien cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with a japanese women friendship group of the kyodo news service with barako nakai as head and sachiko yoshida as secretary general.

the japanese group arrived here on november 15 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

during their stay here, all members of the group were received by miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and honoured at a banquet by li chin, leading member of the host agency. they held discussions respectively with women staff members of the host agency and persons in charge of women work in peking and visited some places.

leader of the group barako nakai gave a return banquet this evening.

the visiting group is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for sian and other cities before returning home.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourgian Communist League Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

charles doerner, on behalf of the political bureau of the communist league of luxembourg, sent a letter on october 28 to comrade hua kuo-feng, extending most heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the letter reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, we extend to you my most heartfelt congratulations.

under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, the chinese people have won liberation and achieved great victories in the socialist construction. today, new china is the hope of the whole progressive mankind, and enjoys lofty prestige among the peoples of the world.

we are fully confident that the great chinese people will unite as one man round the central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, continue to carry out revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, defend the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, oppose all attacks by class enemies, and build china into a modern and powerful socialist country within the century.

we are convinced that china will make a greater contribution to humanity, and will never seek hegemony.

therefore, we wish you complete success in fulfilling the lofty task as the leader of the communist party of china.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Ambassador Rakotofiringa Gives Reception for Malagasy Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

malagasy ambassador to china and mrs. rakotofiringa gave a reception at noon today on the occasion of the visit to china of the malagasy men's basketball team led by henri randriarivelo with labre randriamanga as the deputy leader.

among the guests were tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association; li tung-min, leading member of the peking physical culture institute, and chinese men's basketball players.

the reception alive with a friendly atmosphere was addressed by ambassador rakotofiringa and mou tso-yun. the guests and hosts clinked glasses again and again to the steady growth of the unity and friendship between the people of madagascar and china.

the malagasy men's basketball team, which has toured peking, kwangchow, wunsi, shanghai and nanking, is scheduled to leave for home shortly.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

maltese prime minister dom mintoff and mrs. mintoff invited chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and his wife to a luncheon on november 14, according to a valletta report.

prime minister mintoff had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador liu pu.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Communist Unity Movement (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

kees de boer, general secretary of the central committee of the communist unity movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), sent a letter on november 4 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the letter reads:

on behalf of all the members of the communist unity movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist), we extend to you our warmest congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chairman of the military commission of the central committee.

we greet and support the great victory of the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in resolutely shattering the scheme of the anti-party counter-revolutionary clique of wang, chang, chiang and yao to usurp party and state power.

we are convinced that the chinese people, under the leadership of their communist party headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, will win further successes on the revolutionary path charted by mao tsetung.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

The Romanian Youth Gymnastics Delegation Left Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 18, 1976)

the romanian youth gymnastics delegation with chisoiu gheorghe as its leader and constantin boros as its deputy leader left here this morning by plane after a friendly visit to china.

during its stay in china the delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai and had friendly competitions and held joint exhibitions with chinese gymnasts. wherever they went, the romanian friends were warmly welcomed by chinese people and sportsmen.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Photo Exhibition Depicting Chairman Mao's Life Held in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 17, 1976)

a photo exhibition entitled "the great leader chairman mao will live forever in our hearts" was recently held by the united nations chinese book club in palais des nations, the site of the united nations office in geneva.

on display were photos and works of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in various periods of the revolution. the 5-day exhibition was visited by more than 700 people.

famous woman writer han suyin gave a lecture on "mao tsetung thought and the chinese revolution" at the invitation of the u.n. chinese book club. she gave an account of the struggles between the two lines within the communist party of china and denounced the crimes committed by wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan -- the "gang of four".

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 17, 1976)

the secretariat of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of uruguay has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message was sent on behalf of all members of the uruguayan revolutionary communist party, the central committee and its political secretary mario echenique under arrest.

the message says, "we, on behalf of the revolutionary communist party of uruguay, extend to you our fraternal greetings, congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee."

the message says, "we are fully convinced that the glorious and correct chinese communist party will take new and important steps forward in consolidating socialism and develop and deepen chairman mao's revolutionary line."

"we will closely unite with your party in the struggles in defence of marxism-leninism, against modern revisionism and the policies of aggression and war of the two superpowers, and for national liberation and socialism," it adds.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIANG HSIAO'S "FOREVER ACT ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN"

A Counter-revolutionary Mobilization Order of the "Gang of Four" for Usurping Leadership in the Party and Seizing Power

- Commenting on Liang Hsiao's "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down"

by

Chün P'ing (钧平)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 15, 1976)

Making use of the mass media under their control, the anti-Party clique of bourgeois careerists and conspirators Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan cast forth, on October 4, in the name of "Liang Hsiao" the sinister anti-Party article entitled "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao." This was the counter-revolutionary manifesto and mobilization order of the "gang of four" and an ironclad evidence of their criminal activities to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

This sinister article is extremely ridiculous in the theoretical sense, extremely reactionary in a political sense, and extremely mean in its gimmicks. By carefully analyzing this rare teaching material by negative example, we are able to further recognize the insidious designs of the "gang of four" in plotting in camera, abusing their authority, playing tricks and embarking on conspiracies, their ugly features in practicing revisionism under the signboard of Marxism, as well as the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them.

This sinister article concocted on instructions from the "gang of four" appeared with the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as its political background. It was a most serious step they took to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan had long formed the "gang of four" for carrying out conspiratorial activities to split the Party. When the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they accelerated their pace of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, and hastily attempted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state. It was at that time that they fabricated the so-called Chairman Mao's "deathbed adjuration": "Act according to the principles laid down." They publicized it with an endless stream of lengthy articles and went all out to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a vain attempt to make use of the enormous prestige of Chairman Mao in the whole Party and the whole Army and among the people of the whole country to achieve their sinister aim of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing public.

This so-called "deathbed adjuration" of Chairman Mao's, "Act according to the principles laid down," was entirely conjured up. On October 2, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exposed in a directive the act of fabrication by the "gang of four" and laid bare their ugly features in forging Chairman Mao's directive. This gang of bourgeois politicians who always engaged in conspiracies immediately adopted the counter-revolutionary tactics of taking the offensive in a basically defensive operation. Under the pretext of avoiding disputes, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, the sinister strategist with the goose-feather fan, requested that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's directive be withheld from transmission to the lower levels. Covertly, the "gang of four" instructed the anti-Party tool of public opinion--the "Liang Hsiao" Writing Group--under their control to hurriedly dish up this anti-Party article: "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao."

Despicable in the extreme, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan confused right and wrong, confounded black and white, made false charges and laid the blame on others. It was obvious that the "gang of four" fabricated Chairman Mao's directive, but this sinister article falsely accused others of having tampered with Chairman Mao's directives and viciously claimed that "to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means the betrayal of Marxism, socialism and the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It was obvious that the "gang of four" was a group of counter-revolutionary revisionist who had sneaked into the Party, but the sinister article hysterically barked: "Any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao will never come to a good end." Look! How blatant was their counter-revolutionary arrogance!

By examining the demagogic incitement and bellicose clamors of the "gang of four" in close connection with this gang's intensified activities in opposing the Party and usurping power during that period, we can clearly

see that Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, this bunch of sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat and this reactionary clique that frenziedly hated the Communist Party, the people and the revolution, had already bared their fangs and held high the butcher's knife in an attempt to stab the Party, the proletariat and the people throughout the country. Their criminal aim was to make a vain attempt to overthrow Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua who always faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's behests and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revoutionary lne, and to establish the fascist bourgeois dynasty of the "gang of four." However, all acts of regression can only turn out to be the opposite of the hopes of the reactionaries themselves. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan were pleased with their own ruses. They thought that with this maneuvering, the proletariat would be in chaos, and they could seize power in the midst of confusion and finally accomplish their "great cause." But this could only be their pipedream.

Lenin pointed out: "An ever subtler falsification of Marxism, an ever subtler presentation of anti-materialist doctrines under the guise of Marxism--this is the characteristic feature of modern revisionism in political economy, in questions of tactics and in philosophy generally (both in epistemology and in sociology)." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 337) This anti-Party article called "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao" is the representative work of those who rack their brains to falsify Marxism and peddle revisionism.

This sinister anti-Party article describes "the principles laid down" as something all-embracing. These so-called "princples laid down" include the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as a whole, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and so on and fo forth. This is entirely delirium. Anyone who knows the ABC of Marxism also knows that the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the basis upon which the political party of the proletariat formulated its line, principles and policies. The specific principles and policies of the Party are invariably geared to the Party's basic line. The sinister article inflates without limits the "principles" and place them above theory and line, thus completely upsetting the relations between revolutionary theory and the line, principles and policies, and between the Party's basic line and various specific principles and policies. This is actually an attempt to negate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought--the theoretical basis guiding our thought--as well as the basic line of the Party.

For the purpose of proving that "acting according to the principles laid down" fabricated by them was what they called "truth," the "gang of four" shamelessly made up wild tales about the history of the international communist movement, saying that after Marx died, Engels only "persistently adhered to the principles laid down by Marx," and afterward Lenin also only "firmly adhered to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels." They openly distorted Marxism as rigid dogma, and the very lively and rich history of the development of Marxism to Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought as merely a process of acting according to the inalterable principles already laid down. This was

an extremely great vilification of the teachers of proletarian revolution, a frenzied attack on as well as a grave distortion and shameless betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, a living example of negating revolutionary dialectics and letting metaphysics run wild, and was out-and-out revisionist trash.

These theoretical absurdities of the "gang of four" hid an extremely devious design. They made the so-called "princples laid down" an all-embracing concept that could be interpreted any way they wished. This was a big conspiracy. They wanted to use the phony "principles laid down" as a big stick to attack people and as the main signboard of their "cup-making factory," so that they could wilfully describe their kinds of criminal activities in practicing revisionism, disunity, intrigues and conspiracies and in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power with all ways and means as "acting according to the principles laid down." Whoever adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and refused to listen to them would be accused of acting against the "principles laid down" and struck down by them at will. In short, they used "act according to the principles laid down" as a "magic weapon" to change the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao at the root, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism according to their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. How vicious their wolfish ambitions were!

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan wanted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and practice revisionism, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee headed by him were the insurmountable obstacles to them. Therefore,this sinister article madly directed its evil spearhead at Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him, made all kinds of charges and vainly attempted to overthrow and replace them at a single move. They could only be daydreaming and wasting their efforts.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor nurtured, selected and arranged by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and he resolutely implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his series of principles and policies. Chairman Mao had boundless faith in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and wrote in his own handwriting to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, "With you in charge, I'm at ease," thus confidently entrusting the weighty responsibility of leading the Party and the state to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Practice fully shows that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is an outstanding Marxist leader and a worthy leader for the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng represents in a concentrated way the fundamental interests of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country and enjoys the enthusiastic support and wholehearted affection of the hundreds of millions of people.

Through this sinister article and other criminal activities, the "gang of four" wildly opposed Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee. This has fully exposed their ugly features of counter-revolutionaries opposed to Chairman

Mao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and fully shows that they are major enemies of our Party, the proletariat and the people.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan placed themselves in opposition to the 800 million Chinese people and more than 30 million members of the Chinese Communist Party and did every evil. Having lost all popular sympathy among the people and in the Party and the Army, they were extremely isolated and feeble. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua led the people of the whole country in using an iron broom to sweep away the "gang of four" in a single move. This indeed gave people great satisfaction.

"Your bodies and names have perished, but the undying rivers flow on forever." The wildly ambitious and truculent anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan have ended up in instant destruction and become "rats scurrying across the street chased by everyone" and dog's dung spurned by mankind. The sinister article painstakingly concocted by them has also been nailed to the pillory by history together with them and become the ironclad evidence of their counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities that can never be washed off. Under the leadership of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, our great socialist motherland is galloping forward along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

(Originally published in Chieh-fang-chün Pao, November 12, 1976)

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A Record of Failure of the "Gang of Four" in Usurping Leadership in the Party and Seizing Power

- Commenting on Liang Hsiao's "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao"

by

T'ien Ch'ing (天 庆)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1976)

On October 4, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan cast forth on the first page of Kuang-ming Jih-pao an article by Liang Hsiao entitled "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao." This was a very unusual anti-Party article concocted on instructions from the "gang of four." It was a signal which unmistakably told the people that at that time the "gang of four" had already accelerated their counter-revolutionary pace and were about to go into action to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state.

Liang Hsiao's article, from its title to its content, redundantly dwelled upon the words "act according to the principls laid down." They claimed that this was Chairman Mao's "deathbed adjuration." Did Chairman Mao really make such "deathbed adjuration"? Absolutely not. It was a political rumor forged in a planned and premeditated manner by the "gang of four" with an unlterior object in view. As thieves, they had a guilty conscience and dared not propose that it be written into the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and in the memorial speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the rally mourning Chairman Mao's death. Instead, they used the mass media under their control to publicize with an endless stream of lengthy articles this so-called "deathbed adjuration" behind the back of the Party Central Committee.

This article forges history. It boils our Party's history of struggle in more than half a century and the history of struggle of the international communist movement in more than 100 years down to a history of struggle between acting and not acting in accordance with the principles laid down.

They raved that after Marx died, Engels "persistently adhered to the principles laid down by Marx"; that after Engels died, "Lenin firmly adhered to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels"; and that all revisionists, from Bernstein and Kautsky to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, from Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to Kao Kan-Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, were called revisionists because they all betrayed "the principles laid down." In this way Marxism would be the principles laid down by Marx; Leninism would be the principles laid down by Lenin; and Mao Tsetung thought would be the principles laid down by Chairman Mao. With the mood for murder, they stated that anyone who refused to follow the "principles laid down" according to their interpretation would "betray Marxism, socialism

and the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and was a "capitalist-roader" and "revisionist." Look! How unbearable to people were these rascals who styled themselves as Marxists and Chairman Mao's "pupils" and trampled underfoot Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought! The facts show that the "gang of four" who glibly accused others of "betraying" Marxism are precisely the counter-revolutionary revisonists who most thoroughly betray Marxism.

In criticizing Bakunin, Marx pointed out: "To Mr. Bakunin, doctrines (rubbish begged and pieced together from people like Proudhon and Saint-Simon) are things of secondary importance both in the past and at present--they are merely tricks for flattering he himself. If we say that he is a nonentity as a theorist, then he is quite capable in perpetrating conspiracies." ("Marx to F. Bolte," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 395) The "gang of four" are by no means inferior compared with Bakunin. If we say that they are nonentities as theorists just as their doyen Bakunin, then in the matter of tampering with Chairman Mao's directives, distorting the history of the Party and the international communist movement and piecing together reactionary rubbish, they have greatly exceeded their opportunist predecessors in the meanness of their trick and the clumsiness and inferiority of their methods.

Marxism was born and developed through struggle. It is by no means an inalterable rigid dogma. Marx and Engels stressed: "Our doctrine is not a dogma but a guide to action." Yet the "gang of four" used their ax to hack away the extremely rich content of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as in a vain attempt to replace it with the words "act according to the principles laid down." They raved that the reason why Lenin could "lead the Russian proletariat and the revolutionary masses in winning a great victory in the October Revolution and starting a new epoch in the history of mankind" was that "Lenin firmly adhered to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels." However, historical facts have given a big slap in the face of this gang of forgers. Marxist theory developed precisely because the great Lenin was not tied down by the conclusions reached by Marx and Engels according to the historical conditions of the period of peaceful development of capitalism in which they lived, and put forward the new conclusion that in the imperialist era, socialism could first win victory in one country. If what the "gang of four" raved were true, there could not be Marxism-Leninism in the imperialist era, much less could there be the great victory of the October Revolution.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He refused to be tied down by the road of proceeding from armed uprisings in the cities to the countryside followed by Russia in the October Revolution, and pointed out that semi-feudal and semi-colonial China could only follow the road of building rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. He led us in winning a great victory in the new democratic revolution, founded the People's Republic of China, and opened up a new road for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive and negative experiences of the international communist movement, penetratingly analyzed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, and drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. Can we say that all these are not major developments of Marxism and brilliant contributions made by Chairman Mao but are results of "acting according to the principles laid down"?

If the wild tales of Liang Hsiao's articles were true, we wouldn't have Mao Tsetung thought, the great victories of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction in China, and the great victory of the great proltarian cultural revolution.

It was definitely not coincidental that this anti-Party article was published at this time. As we know, while the "gang of four" made use of the mass media under their control to loudly chant their forged "act according to the principles laid down," Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in his directive in a document on October 2, exposed their lies concerning Chairman Mao's deathbed adjuration. Two days later, they hastily dished out this anti-Party article, shooting poisoned arrows at Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee headed by him. The "gang of four" also instigated their hack writers to concoct and disseminate the so-called historical data. They raved that the Ch'in Dynasty fell because "the principles laid down" by Ch'in Shih Huang were violated and that the rise of the Han Dynasty was due to Empress Lü's carrying out "the principles laid down" by Liu Pang. They also ordered Liang Hsiao to write again an article on how Empress Lü carried out "the principles laid down" by Liu Pang. Wasn't their purpose all too evident?"

To put it bluntly, to "act according to the principles laid down" means actually to make people follow their example in tampering with and distorting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, act in accordance with their practice which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and act according to their plot for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. This is all and nothing more. In this sinister article, the "gang of four" exerted themselves in playing up this bidding of Chairman Mao's, saying that "every word glitters like gold and is full of force" and could not be touched or changed. They even ferociously clamored that "any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the princples laid down by Chairman Mao will not come to a good end." Their counter-revolutionary arrogance had reached its climax. Their wild clamors were actually aimed at imposing all kinds of trumped-up charges on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who truly carried out Chairman Mao's behests and faithfully adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and overthrowing the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-fng, so that their gang of conspirators and careerists could usurp supreme leadership in the Party, the government and the army, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. "However, history has relentlessly made a mockery of this gang of counter-revolutionary gamblers.

Those who have "tampered with Chairman Mao's directives" are none other than they themselves. Those"who will not come to a good end" are also none other than they themselves.

At the critical moment of the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, conforming to the tide of historical development on behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of people and with the valiant spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, adopted resolute measures toward the anti-Party "gang of four" and smashed in a single move their plot for restoration. This pioneering action of historical significance had the wholehearted and warm support of the Party members and revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions. On the contrary, the handful of careerists and conspirators who vainly attempted to destroy our Party by brandishing the big stick of "act according to the principles laid down" were sent to the court of history just like the chieftains of the past opportunist lines. The "gang of four" originally intended to use this article as an overture to their mounting the stage in full regalia. They never anticipated that it was precisely this anti-Party article that tolled the death knell for them. The day the article was published signified the fall of the "gang of four." Like Liu Shao-ch'i's "February Outline" and Lin Piao's "Outline of Project '571'," this bellicose anti-Party article is by no means a record of success but a portrayal of failure. The vast number of Party members and the broad masses of the people will pay full attention to these teachers by negative example and conscientiously study this teaching material by negative example in order to further heighten their ability to identify the capitalist-roaders within the Party and enhance their skill in waging struggle against them.

* * *

Declaration of War by the "Gang of Four" for Usurping Leadership in the Party and Seizing Power

- Sharply denouncing the "gang of four" for writing the anti-Party article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" in the name of "Liang Hsiao"

by

the mass criticism group of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1976)

Under the wise and brilliant leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, with the broad masses of people of the whole country carrying forward the spirit of "beating the dogs in the water," advancing in the flush of victory, thoroughly exposing the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, and deeply criticizing the counter-revolutionary line of the "gang of four," the situation is excellent. The "gang of four" have lost all popular support and are extremely isolated, and their crimes are too numerous to be recorded. The anti-Party sinister article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" published in the name of "Liang Hsiao" as the first article on the front page of Kuang-ming Jih-pao on October 4 is an iron-clad proof of their attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. This anti-Party sinister article is a declaration of war from the "gang of four" in their vain attempt to overthrow the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and a bald exposure of their counter-revolutionary evil intentions.

The plot of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power has a long history. When the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were steeped in immense grief. Thinking that the time was ripe, the "gang of four" started lobbying everywhere, stepped up their counter-revolutionary pace for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power,and forged in a planned and premeditated manner "Act according to the principles laid down," the so-called deathbed adjuration of Chairman Mao. Following this, they made use of the mass media under their control to publicize it with an endless stream of articles for the purpose of extensively preparing counter-revolutionary public opinion. After the anti-Party conspiracy of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan was exposed and criticized by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as it ought to be, the "gang of four" turned from bad to worse, finally bared their ferocity, and immediately cast forth this anti-Party sinister article, "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down."

This anti-Party sinister article is extremely vicious in content, very sinister in tactics and most contemptible in purpose. There are several prominent points: (1) The so-called deathbed adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down," is evidently a forgery of the "gang of four" that

has already been laid bare. However, they frenziedly counter-attacked and continued to publicize it in a vain attempt to create a false image for deceiving the people. (2) They evidently have an ulterior motive in spreading the monstrous lie and making false charges, and whoever lays bare this forgery of the "gang of four," they would frantically call for knocking him down. Look! How blatant the counter-revolutionary hauteur of the "gang of four" is, and the ugly features of these hangmen in a murderous mood are apparent in print. And what is the despicable aim of the "gang of four"? This has long been "an open secret known to every one." They wanted to knock down large numbers of responsible Party, government and army comrades in central and local organs who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They conspired to overthrow the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and could hardly wait to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state and restore capitalism.

By a strange coincidence, this counter-revolutionary declaration of war by the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power and the plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are brothers who are equally talented. They are identical and are different tunes sung with the same excellence. The "gang of four" and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are jackals of the same lair, and their lines are both of the ultra Right. They employ identical ruthless tactics, and both wave red flags to oppose the red flag. They have the same despicable goal, and could hardly wait to take over leadership and seize power. They have both come to the same end, so let us keep a record of these as they are iron-clad evidence for the trial of this anti-Party clique. If it could be said there are dissimilarities, this could only be that because those of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique were awed by the lofty prestige of the great leader Chairman Mao among the people of the whole country, they still dared not reveal their counter-revolutionary plan for a coup d'etat beforehand. On the other hand, the "gang of four" openly cast forth their counter-revolutionary declaration to publicly challenge the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and were apparently more rabid, more flagrant, more reckless and more unscrupulous. With its extremely great counter-revolutionary clarity and sharpness, the anti-Party article fully bares that the "gang of four" are the mortal enemies of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country.

Out of their reactionary class nature, the "gang of four" always thought that "they themselves are terrific while the revolutionary forces are invariably no good. They invariably over-estimate their own strength and under-estimate our strength." ("Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") They figured that after Chairman Mao passed away, the world would belong to this gang of "doughty warriors" of theirs. They expected that no sooner they cast forth this counter-revolutionary declaration for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, they could mount the stage in full regalia to secure high positions. They thought that no sooner they shouted from the top, they would draw cheers and all the people would yield to them. They didn't realize that the Chinese Communist Party founded, steeled and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself could not be toppled, the Chinese People's Liberation Army could not be shaken, the Chinese people

could not be defeated and the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng could not be overthrown. No matter how this bunch of clowns who go against the tide--the "gang of four"--toy with the tricks of political hooligans, no matter how your sinister strategist waves his goose-feather fan, no matter how the white-bone demon changes its form again and again, no matter how the barkers wag their lips and tongues, and no matter what kind of mask or laurel the "gang of four" wear, they will eventually be exposed under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought and in front of Chairman Mao's basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and could never escape from their doom. People who move against the tide of historical development will be punished by history. Please look: Which careerist has not been nailed to the pillory of history! Which conspirator has not been hauled before the judgment hall of history! The law of history is irresistible, and the "gang of four" have already been ignominiously consigned to the garbage pile of history.

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SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Fight the Conspirators and Careerists Who Attempt To Usurp Leadership in the Party and Seize Power Through to the End

by

the whole body of commanders and fighters of the Shaoshan Guard Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 21, 1976)

Imposing as the peak of Shaoshan and eternal as the water of Shao River, the hearts of the guard fighters are true to the Party. With boundless excitement we guard fighters guarding Chairman Mao's hometown firmly support the two important decisions of the Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. These two important decisions have fully expressed the common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of people and disclosed what we have in mind. These two important decisions are an important matter in the political life of the Chinese people as well as an important matter in the history of development of Marxism and the history of the international communist movement; they are of great political importance and far-reaching historical significance.

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contermporary era. Leading us in the struggle against the bourgeoisie both at home and abroad and in the struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines inside the Party, Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and unremittingly armed the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country with Marxism. In the days of deep mourning for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we guard fighters can never forget: In 1971, during the violent struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao made an inspection tour of the south and came to Hunan, and our company was entrusted with the glorious mission of protecting Chairman Mao. It was at that time that Chairman Mao put forth the three basic principles: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." Firmly bearing in mind these three directives and obeying the orders of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in all actions, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country completely smashed the sinister plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for practicing revisionism and disunity, and embarking on intrigues and conspiracies.

Today, as we review Chairman Mao's patient teachings, we appreciate even more profoundly that the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" are a high degree of generalization and scientific summation of the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, the touchstone for distinguishing between true and false Marxism, and a powerful ideological weapon for defeating revisionism. Adherence to these three basic principles is a most important

guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration. We must wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles.

In the days of mourning with deep grief the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the cadres and fighters of our whole company again and again assembled at the former residence of Chairman Mao and the exhibition center in the former residence to conscientiously study Mao Tsetung thought and the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao and to study the history of the two-line struggle within the Party. Everybody clearly perceived that the more than fifty years of history of the Party stood for the history of victories won in the unremitting struggle against opportunism of all descriptions, under the leadership of Chairman Mao. Chieftains of the opportunist line and the revisionist line within the Party again and again leaped forth and vainly tried to split and topple our Party, but they suffered thorough defeat one after another.

Historical experience shows that it is by no means easy to topple our Party. Those people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and those who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire, to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Their sinister plot to oppose the Party, seize power and restore capitalism is doomed to failure.

The cadres and fighters of our company deeply realize that in order to always adhere to Chairman Mao's principles of "three dos and three don'ts," the key lies in thoroughly comprehending and mastering Mao Tsetung thought. We must resolutely respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. The cadres and fighters of the whole company have revised once again their study plans. They persist in the study system of devoting one hour to private study a day, writing notes on ideas obtained in study, holding periodic meetings for the exchange of views on gains from study, and reading through once again Volume I to Volume IV of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung before July 1 next year. To study the writings of Chairman Mao, we must study and apply them in the course of struggle. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in conjunction with the reality of the present class struggle and two-line struggle, review the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism drawn up by Chairman Mao for our Party and the principles of "three dos and three don'ts" advanced by Chairman Mao, and wage resolute struggle against any conspirator or careerist who practices revisionism, works for disunity, and intrigues and conspires in order to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." We must rally closely round the CCP Central Committee

headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, resolutely implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in all actions, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, protect the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and vow to carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

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Unrepentant Capitalist-Roaders Still on the Capitalist Road Are Doomed to Failure

by

the whole body of commanders and fighters of "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 21, 1976)

Looking up we see the Big Dipper, and in our hearts, we yearn for Chairman Mao. Just as we are turning our grief into strength and taking actual action to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, the two important decisions of the CCP Central Committee are transmitted to our company unit, and the whole body of our commanders and fighters are tremendously inspired and educated. Everybody firmly expresses: We most warmly support the two important decisions of the CCP Central Committee, resolutely implement the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, wage most resolute struggle against those people who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire, and vow to carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era and Mao Tsetung thought is our ever-victorious banner. Our Party, our Army and our country are what we are today entirely due to the wise and brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought. For more than half a century, Chairman Mao led us in defeating the vicious enemies both at home and abroad, smashing the plots of past revisionist lines to create disunity within the Party, and scoring one great victory after another. In the protracted and arduous struggle, Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party and repeatedly warned the whole Party: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite,and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." At the time of mourning with deep grief the passing away of Chairman Mao, as we review Chairman Mao's teachings in relation to the reality of the present acute and complex struggle between the two classes and the two lines, we feel the more the immense importance and great immediate significance of these three basic principles.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "We have been singing the Internationale for fifty years, and there have been ten occasions on which someone in our Party worked for a split. As I see it, another ten, twenty or thirty such occasions may rise. Don't you believe this? Well, if you don't, I do anyway."

History repeatedly shows that all conspirators and careerists who vainly attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power invariably display the signboard of revisionism to betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and energetically practice revisionism. They all embark on conspiracies, play tricks, set up mountain strongholds, and form factions to split the Party and the army. So long as there are still imperialists, revisionists and counter-revolutionaries in the

international arena and there is still the bourgeoisie at home, there will be people practicing revisionism and disunity, and embarking on intrigues and conspiracies. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Those people who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party still on the capitalist road. As they have neither truth nor the masses on their side, they are doomed to failure.

Historical experience shows that it is by no means easy to topple this Party of ours. Under the wise and brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, the vain attempts of chieftains of past opportunist and revisionist lines to split our Party all got nowhere. The hearts of the people, the Party and the Party members all do not approve of disunity. Any people who attempt to betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions and any people who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire, are bound to meet with total defeat in the face of more than 30 million Party members and 800 million people who have been taught for a long time by Chairman Mao and are armed with Mao Tsetung thought.

Our company unit has grown up under the warm concern and cultivation of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's earnest teaching at the 2nd plenum of the 17th Central Committee, we "resisted corrosion and always remained uncontaminated" on the bustling Nanking Road. We smashed the covert attacks of sugar-coated bullets as well as all sabotage activities, and together with the masses of people, defended the fruits of victory. In 1963, it was Chairman Mao who approved the conferring of the glorious title of "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" on our company and personally summed up for us the valuable experience of strengthening army building under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus giving us inexhaustible strength. Inspired by Chairman Mao's earnest teachings, we actively took part in the great cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and experienced the ordeals of violent class struggle and two-line struggle.

We are determined to always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings: "The comrades of the whole Party should rally round the Central Committee and any action sabotaging unity is a crime. So long as the Party members are unanimously united with one heart and one mind, any enemy no matter how strong and any situation no matter how difficult, will submit to us." "All our officers and fighters must always bear in mind that we are the great People's Liberation Army, we are the troops led by the great Communist Party of China. Provided we constantly observe the directives of the Party, we are sure to win." We adhere to the basic princples of "three dos and three don'ts" and rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. We are determined to submit to the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions. We will conscientiously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will consolidate and develop the

fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, ardently support the socialist new things, and persistently take class struggle as the key link in building the company unit. We will heighten our vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us, and smash in good time the sabotage plots of class enemies inside and outside the Party. We will be staunch fighters in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and will fight people who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire through to the end.

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"GANG OF FOUR"

Chieh-fang-chün Pao Article Hits "Gang of Four" for Counter-Revolutionary Crimes

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

today's "people's daily" frontpages an important article that first appeared in the "liberation army daily" on november 15, which criticizes the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique for its counter-revolutionary crime of making opposition to empiricism the "key link".

entitled "a sinister programme of the 'gang of four' for usurping party and state power", the article by hsieh cheng says that the purpose of the "gang of four" in making a big to-do in the spring of 1975 against empiricism was to divert people's attention from revisionism, the main present danger, so that they could freely practise revisionism to restore capitalism. following are excerpts from the article:

on march 1, 1975, at an army meeting held to discuss measures to implement chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, chang chun-chiao, who had just usurped the key post of director of the p.l.a. general political department, talked at length about opposition to what he described as empiricism. he praised to the skies the anti-party article "on the social basis of the lin piao anti-party clique", written by his accomplice yao wen-yuan to oppose "empiricism." chang chun-chiao demagogically asserted that "empiricism is the main danger at present" and that opposition to empiricism was a matter "of immediate significance". he blatantly declared that opposition to empiricism should be "taken as the key link". shortly afterwards, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator, chiang ching, also ferociously condemned empiricism as the main danger, the "accomplice" of revisionism and "the formidable enemy at present". at the same time, the "gang of four" worked feverishly to manipulate public opinion for their counter-revolutionary purposes. they used some mass media to print articles that clamoured against "empiricism" and levelled all sorts of accusations against it.

this was a counter-revolutionary tendency to counter marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and a plot to usurp party and state power.

the great leader chairman mao saw through all this and promptly dealt a head-on blow at the reactionary fallacy of the "gang of four". on april 23, 1975, in a marginal note on a report, he criticized the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" for the error of taking empiricism as the

current main danger. he pointed out: "it seems the formulation should be: oppose revisionism which includes empiricism and dogmatism. both revise marxism-leninism. don't mention just one while omitting the other." "not many people in our party really know marxism-leninism. some who think they know it, in fact do not know very much. they consider themselves always in the right and are ready at all times to lecture others. this in itself is a manifestation of a lack of knowledge of marxism-leninism." this illuminating statement of chairman mao's is a profound summing-up of the experience of two-line struggle in our party and the international communist movement, an important marxist-leninist historical evaluation and a powerful ideological weapon in the fight against revisionism, including the fight against empiricism and dogmatism. it stripped the "gang of four" of their marxist-leninist cloak, hit the point of their practising revisionism and laid bare their plot. it sent tremors of fear through them and they hated it with all their heart. they did their utmost to block it. this reveals their basic weakness despite their ferocious airs.

revisionism is the main danger in the historical period of socialism -- this is a basic point or chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in 1957, chairman mao categorically pointed out: "one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." later, he said: "guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the central committee of our party." "what will you do if revisionism emerges in the central committee of our party? this is highly probable and it presents the greatest danger." during the great cultural revolution, he again pointed out that the heart of the struggle was the struggle for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, "the question of whether the leadership of the party and state is to be in the hands of marxists or of revisionists." in accordance with chairman mao's directive, both the ninth and tenth national party congresses explicitly stated that revisionism remained the current main danger. again in the important instruction he gave in december 1974 on the question of theory, chairman mao made this incisive statement: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." the "gang of four" openly opposed and distorted chairman mao's directive and proclaimed far and wide that empiricism was the current main danger. this

is a shameless betrayal of chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chang chun-chiao took opposing empiricism "as the key link" to openly oppose chairman mao's consistent teaching that class struggle should be the key link and to negate the party's basic line. in doing so chang chun-chiao was trying to stop the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie so as to give the bourgeoisie a free hand to attack the proletariat. this is out-and-out reaction.

chairman mao taught that opposing revisionism included opposing empiricism and dogmatism. the "gang of four" opposed only empiricism and not dogmatism and hated only empiricism and not dogmatism. this shows their true features as revisionists. our party suffered grave consequences from dogmatism in its history. wang ming and other dogmatists who called themselves "the 28 and a half bolsheviks" dominated our party for four long years. they flaunted the banner of the communist international to intimidate the chinese communist party and to strike out at anyone who disagreed with them. as a result, the chinese revolution suffered tremendous losses, amounting to 90 percent of the revolutionary base areas and almost 100 percent of the party organizations in the white areas. we can never forget this historical lesson. the "gang of four" flew "red flags" to oppose the red flag. they shouted marxist slogans but practised counter-revolutionary revisionism which would bring injury to the country and calamities to the people. they and the renegade and traitor wang ming and company were brigands of the same stripe.

of course, marxists oppose empiricism. but this opposition is fundamentally different from the "opposition" peddled by the "gang of four". in the name of opposing empiricism, the "gang of four" actually opposed the practical experience accumulated in the three great revolutionary movements, opposed the viewpoint that practice is primary, opposed the materialist theory of reflection and opposed mao tsetung thought that combines the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution. the "gang of four" knew neither farm and industrial work nor military affairs. they had no practical revolutionary experience whatsoever, except experience in making plots and conspiracies. as chairman mao pointed out in his statement, they lacked a knowledge of marxism-leninism but considered themselves always in the right and were ready at all times to lecture others. the "gang of four" are typical subjective idealists. their opposition to empiricism was sham but their practice of idealism is real. their all-out opposition to empiricism and lin piao's

"theory of genius" are of the same nature. lin piao and company raised the "theory of genius" as their anti-party programme while the "gang of four" issued the revisionist programme of making opposition to empiricism the key link. the words are different but the essence is the same, both based on out-and-out idealist apriorism.

the vicious aim of the "gang of four" in describing opposition to empiricism as the key link was to usurp party and state power. they used it as a pretext for trying to seize leadership at the central and local levels by labelling a large number of leading party, government and army comrades at these levels as empiricists and a large number of revolutionary cadres as bourgeois democrats and capitalist-roaders who relied only on their experience, who should all be overthrown and replaced by those selected by the "gang of four".

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, there are veteran revolutionary cadres steeled in the flames of long revolutionary struggles and young cadres emerging during the cultural revolution who do measure up to the five requirements of revolutionary successors, and both categories of cadres are valuable assets of the party and the people. they have various degrees of experience in the three great revolutionary movements, and the veteran comrades, in particular, have fairly rich experience in revolutionary struggles. such experienced cadres were formidable obstacles to the "gang of four" in their attempts to seize party and state power. this was the reason for their inveterate hatred of "empiricism" and their zeal in opposing it.

it is not fortuitous that the "gang of four" chose an army meeting as the occasion for raising opposition to empiricism, dishing up a sinister programme of making such opposition the key link and claiming that "study must be conducted in connection with these problems in our army". this was an important move in their overall counter-revolutionary plan for opposing the army and creating chaos in it in order to usurp military power and then proceed to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. the "gang of four" hated the chinese people's liberation army that was founded and led by chairman mao. they asserted

that "the army is the most dangerous", "the army is most difficult to cope with" and "it is imperative to put it in order", in a vain attempt to create chaos in the armed forces. they slandered as out of date the fine traditions of our army and militia which chairman mao fostered and which took shape in the long revolutionary wars. they said these were carry-overs from the democratic revolutionary period and no longer applicable. they tried to eliminate these in the guise of opposing "empiricism" and undermine the building up of our army and the militia. they alleged that while in civilian field "specialists run factories and schools", the army "is run by old fellows". wielding the cudgel of opposing "empiricism", they attempted to strike down a large number of highly experienced, war-tested cadres of the army and replace them with their own people. their aim was to take over the army leadership, alter the character of our army and militia and turn this firm pillar of the proletariat into a tool for restoring capitalism.

in making opposition to empiricism the "key link", the "gang of four" attempted not only to overthrow a number of leading party, government and army cadres with practical revolutionary experience and to usurp part of leadership. they had far more grandiose ambitions, that is, to seize top party, army and government leadership. under the pretext of vigorously opposing "empiricism", they wantonly opposed our great leader chairman mao, our esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai and comrade hua kuo-feng, the successor chosen by chairman mao himself. facts have fully exposed their wild ambitions.

chairman mao beat back the sinister trend stirred up by the "gang of four" in 1975 to oppose empiricism. but their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power did not cease for an instant. however, all the careerists and conspirators in the past came to no good end, and the "gang of four" are no exception. they did bad things beyond number. having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and feeble. at the critical juncture of the chinese revolution the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng took prompt and resolute measures and smashed their counter-revolutionary scheme to usurp party and state power. "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom", this is the logic of all reactionaries in courting their own destruction.

Peking Workers Denounce "Gang of Four" and Achieve New Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

workers in peking have launched a massive campaign to denounce the "gang of four" in response to the call by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. they have brought about an excellent situation on the city's industrial front. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers raised the city's total industrial output value for october 17 percent above that for the same month of last year, setting an all-time record. an even better result is expected this month.

a city-wide industrial and communications meeting with ten thousand participants was recently held to denounce the vile crimes of the "gang of four" in attempting to usurp party and state power. the meeting exposed and criticized their criminal activities in some factories to spread counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, attack leading comrades in the central organs and sabotage both revolution and production. similar meetings were held in every factory and enterprise.

in the course of the struggle, the broad masses of workers and staff have started a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. ten thousand sparetime study groups have been set up in factories, mines and other enterprises. sparetime political schools are thriving.

using mao tsetung thought as a political telescope or microscope to analyse the perverse actions of the "gang of four", the workers have come to see clearly that the gang tried hard to interfere with and sabotage all the great struggles initiated and led by chairman mao, including the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the workers said: "chairman mao taught us to settle debates by reasoning and not by coercion or force. but this gang raised the reactionary slogan 'attack by reasoning but defend yourselves by force' and set the mass against each other and instigated armed conflicts to sabotage the cultural revolution. chairman mao started the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, but they tried to water it down by putting in the criticism of 'doing things through the backdoor'. when chairman mao issued important instructions on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat,

they clamoured to oppose empiricism, alleging that empiricism was the main danger. then chairman mao urged us to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, but they took this opportunity to make trouble and went their own way."

the workers pointed out that the "gang of four" aimed their sabotaging activities at none other than chairman mao, at mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line, and also at our esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai. the gang wanted to overthrow a large number of leading party, army and government comrades at the central and local levels so as to usurp top party and state leadership, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in china".

workers of the peking coal mining administration listed the crimes of the "gang of four", unmasked them and compared them to lin piao and khrushchov to reveal their true colours as counter-revolutionaries.

the working class in the capital hate the "gang of four" for using metaphysics, energetically distorting the dialectical relationship between revolution and production, politics and economy, mental and material factors, and undermining chairman mao's great policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production". workers in the peking steel mill said: "the 'gang of four' dismissed our putting every effort into building socialism as advocating the 'theory of productive forces'. their sinister motive is to confuse people's minds and destroy the national economy so as to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism."

workers in the peking railway sub-bureau indignantly exposed the crimes of the "gang of four" in disrupting railway transport. they said: "in order to boost our socialist economic construction, we have been trying hard to ensure successful rail transport. but the 'gang of four' just did the opposite. they spread such nonsense as 'we would rather have the train late and socialist than on time and revisionist.' they tried by hook or by crook to cut our socialist economic artery."

as a result of the great struggle to criticize the "gang of four", the workers' enthusiasm for socialism has erupted like a volcano. many welding workers of the repair workshop of the peking chemical experimental works have brought their bedrolls to the works and slept there. they refused to rest even on sundays. this workshop in

38 days finished dismantling old equipment and installing a set of constant pressure carbonization device, which would normally require six months to install.

. revolution has emancipated the productive forces and promoted production. peking's output of such major products as steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ore had a marked increase in october over september. output of the peking steel mill and the miyun iron ore mine reached all-time highs.

october output of raw coal of the peking coal mining administration was overfulfilled, registering a 11.8 percent increase over the same month of last year.

the power industry reported an all-time high output in october. in the first five days of november the average daily output of the peking heat and power plant increased 1.4 million kwh over that for october. the supply of heat also increased sharply.

the peking railway sub-bureau, after fulfilling its october transport quotas two days ahead of schedule, continued to overfulfil its transport quotas for the first seven days of this month.

the revolutionary flames of the criticism of the "gang of four" are also spreading on other industrial fronts, including instruments and meters, machinery, chemical, textile and light industries, where the workers, with increasingly revolutionary drive, are setting one record after another and making more and more technical innovations.

HUA KUO-FENG'S TOUR OF QUAKE-STRICKEN AREA

PLA Men Recall Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Tour of Quake-Stricken Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army shenyang unit who took part in the rescue mission in the haicheng-yingkou quake-stricken area in southern liaoning province last year have recalled comrade hua kuo-feng's inspection tour of the area.

they exchanged reminiscences while acclaiming comrade hua kuo-feng as leader of the party and supreme commander of the army and hailing the great, historic victory of the party central committee headed by him in smashing the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique.

after a strong earthquake occurred in the haicheng-yingkou area on february 4, 1975, chairman mao and the party central committee showed great concern for the people there and sent a central delegation led by comrade hua kuo-feng to the area. in the intense anti-quake and rescue work, comrade hua kuo-feng worked day and night with boundless proletarian feelings for the people and the revolutionary fighters.

on february 6, he braved a piercing wind to visit the most dangerous part of the county seat of haicheng, where men of a scouting company were digging holes to rescue the people trapped in a ruined building. he walked across the debris to get a closer look at one of the holes, ignoring the crumbling walls nearby. full of praise for the men and the job they were doing at the risk of their own lives, he instructed them to carry forward the army's glorious tradition of whole-hearted service to the people and save the trapped class brothers at the fastest possible speed. encouraged by comrade hua kuo-feng, the cadres and fighters of the company battled for five days and nights continuously and brought 18 people to safety. when comrade hua kuo-feng later received representatives of the company, he once again praised the company for the revolutionary heroism it had displayed in firm response to the call contained in the message of sympathy sent by chairman mao and the party central committee to the quake-affected area. the company was given the honoured title of "model company in fighting against the earthquake and cherishing the people" by the military commission of the party central committee. when the cadres

and fighters of the company recalled the days they spent with chairman hua kuo-feng, they said with affection: "comrade hua kuo-feng has become the leader of our party and the supreme commander of our army in accordance with chairman mao's arrangement. we support and trust him whole-heartedly."

when the earth was still tremoring, comrade hua kuo-feng went to the worst stricken production brigades, neighbourhood communities and army barracks to enquire into the conditions and needs of the quake victims and convey to them the cordial concern of chairman mao and the party central committee.

the political commissar of a p.l.a. unit said: "thanks to the full attention of chairman mao and the party central committee and the direct leadership and guidance of the central delegation headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, proper arrangements were made promptly for people's livelihood and production in that area. comrade hua kuo-feng asked leading cadres at various levels and the army units to ensure that all the people would be accommodated in anti-quake shelters with heated beds before the spring festival and that they would all have traditional meat dumplings to eat on the eve of the festival. when that day arrived, comrade hua kuo-feng called at the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants and helped them make meat dumplings to greet the first spring festival after the earthquake. but when everybody was eating dumplings that evening, comrade hua kuo-feng and other comrades on the central delegation were busy at meeting, discussing further steps in anti-quake and relief operations. on spring festival, many people, holding bowls of dumplings, shouted: 'long live chairman mao excl.'"

these reminiscences filled the cadres and fighters with emotion. they said: "comrade hua kuo-feng's heart is very closely linked with those of the people. he is the most resolute in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. we firmly support, sincerely love and fully trust him as chairman of the party central committee and supreme commander of the army."

one day, comrade hua kuo-feng saw some shelters for soldiers were covered only with bed sheets because most of the barracks of the unit had collapsed and the commanders and fighters were too busy rescuing other people to mind their own affairs. he said: "this won't do in such cold weather. you must try and find some other ways to make better shelters that are well protected from the cold." then he said emphatically to

leading cadres of the unit: "as leaders, you must see to it that no one would suffer from the cold weather. this is a matter of importance." he suggested that some porridge or hot soup be made for soldiers back from night duties, and he added, "it is warm to sleep together on a long bed. we used to do so during the war years, a very good method of keeping warm."

the solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee conveyed by comrade hua kuo-feng warmed the heart of every cadre and soldier.

recalling the days chairman hua kuo-feng spent in the earthquake stricken area, the commanders and fighters said: "chairman mao selected the right man as his successor. he did it just as we wished. from our personal experience, we know comrade hua kuo-feng is selfless. he has a deep affection for the masses and is very considerate of their interests. he is an outstanding leader of our party and state, who is most loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line and serves the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people."

SUPPORT FOR HUA KUO-FENG

People in Chairman Mao's Home Love Chairman Hua

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 20, 1976)

the five million people in chairman mao's home prefecture of hsiangtan, where chairman hua once worked for many years, were elated at the glad tidings of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

some leading members of the hsiangtan prefecture party committee recalled the time when chairman hua was party committee secretary of this prefecture in the '50s and early '60s. loyal to the party, unselfish, open and aboveboard, chairman hua served the people wholeheartedly. he firmly implemented and defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led the people in carrying forward the movements for agricultural cooperation and for people's communes, standing up against the evil tendencies created by liu shao-chi of the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households, and of the freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise.

they said that the passing away of our great leader and teacher chairman mao confronted us with the danger of our party turning revisionist and our country changing its political colour. at that critical moment, the central committee headed by chairman hua smashed the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, and saved the revolution and the party. thus the proletariat won a decisive victory in countering the attack of the bourgeoisie, and this was a great service to the party.

they recalled that chairman mao had himself written to chairman hua "with you in charge, i'm at ease". chairman hua is worthy of being the wise leader of our party, the helmsman guiding forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

the people of chinglien production brigade of chiangshe commune recalled that during the period when china's national economy suffered temporary difficulties (1959-61), chairman hua came and stayed here. eating, working and living with the poor and lower-middle peasants, chairman hua led

them in studying chairman mao's works and resisting liu shao-chi's incorrect line on the countryside. they said: "chairman hua has always followed the great leader chairman mao and been loyal to the party. being modest and prudent, he has firmly sided with the masses, and his heart beats in unison with the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants." the grandmother of communist party member tan wen-tien was excited as she recalled that chairman hua had lived in her home. she walked one kilometer to attend the celebration meeting although she is already over eighty years of age. hanging the portrait of chairman hua alongside chairman mao's portrait, she urged her sons and grandsons to take the teachings of chairman mao to heart and always follow chairman hua.

in these happy days, the people of shuikou at the western foot of the chingkang mountains, once a revolutionary base area, recall chairman mao's presence when he led the red army to this place three times during a period of difficulties and hardships. it was here that a firm foundation was laid for the people's army, and the chinese revolution moved from victory to victory. never will the people forget that, in 1964 when liu shao-chi's revisionist line was dealt head-on blows and when the movement to learn from tachai began comrade hua kuo-feng came to shuikou to make an investigation. in heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and masses. comrade hua kuo-feng encouraged the people of shuikou always to bear chairman mao's teachings in mind and follow the party, earnestly learn from tachai and keep to the socialist orientation in building up their area even better.

many old red guards, insurrectionary detachment members and old poor peasants, who took part in the revolutionary struggles under chairman mao's wise leadership in the revolutionary war years, said: "with the 'gang of four' exposed, our worries are over. the news of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment is as joyous an event as when we welcomed chairman mao to our village 49 years ago, or when we celebrated the founding of new china 27 years ago."

NATIONAL MEETING OF COAL MINING & TUNNELING TEAMS

National Pace-Setting Coal Mining and Tunnelling Teams Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1976)

representatives of the ten national pace-setting coal mining and tunnelling teams held a meeting in peking yesterday, which was live broadcast to coal miners and their families throughout the country. they warmly hailed the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and exposed and denounced the crimes of this clique in attempting to usurp party and state power, particularly their crimes in sabotaging revolution and production in the coal industry.

called by the ministry of coal industry, the meeting called on the three million chinese miners to launch, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, an upsurge in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and exposing and denouncing the anti-party "gang of four", further carry out the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", deepen the mass movement to "learn from taching, catch up with the kailuan coal mines and the ten national pace-setting teams" and strive to fulfil or overfulfil this year's state plan and get ready for the coming year, so as to make up for the losses inflicted by interference and sabotage by the "gang of four".

attending the meeting were vice-premiers wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, who also met with the representatives of the ten teams.

chung tzu-yun, vice-minister of coal industry, presided over the meeting. among the more than 1,000 people attending the meeting were leading members of the coal mining bureau of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, cadres, workers and technical personnel of the peking coal mining bureau and cadres of the ministry of coal industry.

the ten national pace-setting coal mining and tunnelling teams were commended as "ten red banners" by the ministry of coal industry at a national conference last year of leaders of coal mining and tunnelling teams. all the ten units excelled in the movement "in industry, learn from taching". over the past year, they have persevered in taking

class struggle as the key link and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four". firmly implementing chairman mao's great principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, they have put every effort into the building of socialism and made fresh contributions to the revolution.

li lien-pang, deputy secretary of the party branch of the hungchi coal mining team at the kailuan mines, said: the strong quake which struck the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28 brought serious losses to our kailuan mines. chairman mao, the party central committee and premier hua kuo-feng showed great concern for us people in the afflicted area. this and the all-out aid we received greatly strengthened our determination to overcome the effects of the quake. but the anti-party "gang of four", regardless of the well-being of the people, tried by hook or by crook to interfere with and sabotage the relief work. none of them turned up when the political bureau of the party central committee heard a report on the effects of the quake. instead, they clamoured: "there are only one million people in tangshan, but the whole country has as many as 800 million. what would it matter even if tangshan had been erased from the face of the earth?" they even viciously labelled the anti-quake relief work and the efforts to save class brothers as "suppressing the criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the name of anti-quake". this bunch of vermins attempted to aggravate the calamity and then shift the blame on to premier hua kuo-feng and other leading comrades in central organs, who gave energetical leadership to the anti-quake relief work, so as to create a pretext for their plot to usurp party and state power.

li lien-pang went on to say: premier hua came to inspect our kailuan mines in spite of after-shocks. with profound proletarian feelings, he visited mines and called at temporary sheds to extend cordial regards to workers and their families. in a short period of time, proper arrangements were made for their clothing, food, shelter and medical care. when such a natural disaster occurred in the old society, we poor people would be left homeless with broken families while the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and capitalists would fish in troubled waters and extort money. many of the poor who survived the quake would die of hunger, cold and diseases. the "gang of four" who did not show the slightest care for the well-being of the masses are more vicious than the capitalists and landlords. they are out-and-out "bourgeois elements who suck the blood of us workers."

he said: the "gang of four" slandered our emergency work of draining water to resume production as practising the theory of productive

forces. their sinister aim was to wipe out kailuan, a red flag unit in the movement to learn from taching, and see it erased from the face of the earth so as to undermine coal production and upset the national economy. but, under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and greatly inspired by the central delegation headed by premier hua, we miners withstood the adverse current and overcame the interference to ensure our victorious advance in the course of struggle. within a short period of time we won tremendous victory in the anti-quake relief work and in our efforts to restore production and rebuild our homes.

we pledge to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, start an upsurge in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and in exposing and repudiating the "gang of four", take concrete actions to repulse the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

pan cheng-mei, a representative of the kangtieh tunnelling team of the tatun colliery of shanghai, said: the anti-party "gang of four" practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies in the guise of marxism-leninism. they frenziedly tormented the great leader chairman mao and persecuted our beloved premier chou en-lai. they are a counter-revolutionary gang who committed monstrous crimes. the "gang of four" opposed chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching". they hated and feared the mass movement in the coal industry to learn from taching and catch up with kailuan and the "ten pace-setting teams". they tried a hundred and one ways to obstruct the convocation of last year's national conference and vilified it when it did take place. the communists and other workers of our team waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. we will resolutely respond to chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching", and vigorously grasp revolution and promote production. our team which overfulfilled state plans for years running fulfilled the 1976 state plan two months in advance.

pan cheng-mei said: in order to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" were bent on undermining the economic foundation of socialism. we are resolved to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of relentlessly beating the dog in the water, settle accounts with their crimes and fight them to the end.

yen chi-hsiang, deputy-secretary of the party branch of the "august 1" mining team of the yima mine in honan province, said: the "gang of four",

vermins noxious to the people, tried to create chaos among the party, the country and the working class so that they could fish in troubled waters. their criminal aim was to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. with a strong sense of responsibility for socialism, we have adhered to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and overfulfilled monthly and annual state production plans ever since the formation of our team 18 years ago. they viciously slandered our team as a "typical case of the theory of productive forces".

we were not cowed by their vilification or blocked by the obstacles they mounted. we have persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and continued to grasp revolution and promote production as of old, winning victories in both fields. we met this year's state plan 88 days ahead of schedule.

a message addressed by the ten teams to the coal miners and their families throughout the country was read out at the meeting. it is entitled "study assiduously the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, vehemently repudiate the 'gang of four' and go all-out to build socialism".

the message points out: comrade hua kuo-feng is the successor personally selected by the great leader and teacher chairman mao. chairman hua is of one heart with us. he deserves to be called the wise leader and helmsman of our party. he is certainly capable of leading us in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause.

it goes on to say: we coal miners suffered from sabotage by the "gang of four" and bitterly hate them. under the cloak of revolutionaries, the "gang of four" practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies. they pushed an ultra-right counter-revolutionary line in an attempt to usurp supreme party and state leadership and throw our country back into the dark old society. they were blood-suckers and the sworn enemy of the people throughout the country.

it says: at a time when our party has won great historic victory, we think of the historic mission on our shoulders and the bright prospects of our great motherland. this makes our hearts burn with enthusiasm and fills us with inexhaustible strength. we will launch a new upsurge in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, energetically criticizing the "gang of four" and enthusiastically working for

socialism. we will fight to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party central committee headed by chairman hua and take concrete actions to make up for the losses caused by interference and sabotage by the "gang of four".

the message concludes: under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua, we will persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize revisionism and capitalism, and consolidate and develop the victorious gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we will develop the coal industry at high speed and strive to achieve the great plan chairman mao formulated -- build china into a powerful modern socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence before the end of the century -- and make a greater contribution to humanity.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

China's Small Cement Industry Develops Fast

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

china's small cement industry has developed rapidly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. output in 1975 was 5.1 times that a decade ago, accounting for 58.8 percent of the national total. in the first ton months of this year, the small cement industry fulfilled 89 percent of its yearly quota and output was above that of the same 1975 period.

eighty percent of the counties now have their own small cement works. most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up a network of big, medium and small cement works that are rationally distributed. quality of the cement produced by small works has improved steadily and production costs have dropped year by year.

the small cement industry has helped accelerate the construction of water conservancy and other farm development projects. many places have diversified the use of cement by making pipes to be laid underground as irrigation channels or pressure tubes for the sprinkler system to economize on farmland. they have also used cement produced by small works to build boats, roads, bridges and power stations and make pre-fabricated structural parts for building houses and factories.

the rapid development of the small cement industry is a fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the drive to build small cement works was started by workers and commune members in 1958 under the impetus of the party's general line for building socialism. but this drive was gradually running out of steam owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and did not pick up momentum until the start of the cultural revolution when liu shao-chi's line was criticized. the small works require small investment and get quick returns. they can put to use local resources and their products can be consumed locally. every county, or even a commune or a production brigade, can afford to build them. during the past decade cement output by small works has increased 17.8 per cent annually. this shows the correctness of chairman mao's teaching: "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one"; "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning."

many small cement works were set up by various localities self-reliantly and with necessary state aid. they raised funds on their own, used machines of their own making, put to use locally available raw materials and fuel, trained their own skilled workers and technicians and tapped production potentials through technical innovations.

the state building materials department recently called a national on-the-spot meeting in shantung province to spread the advanced experience in building small cement works. those attending the meeting pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, thoroughly expose and denounce the counter-revolutionary crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and consolidate and develop the gains of the great cultural revolution by grasping revolution and promoting production.

GRAIN YIELD

East China Grain-Deficient Area Has Surplus

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 20, 1976)

the people of the hsu-huai area, a centuries-old grain-deficient region in northern kiangsu province, east china, has for the last few years delivered large quantities of marketable grain to the state as a result of their consistent efforts to improve farming conditions under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the hsu-huai area comprises hsuchou and huaiyin prefectures with 20 counties and one city. the area gathered another good harvest this year in the wake of consecutive good years. total grain output in the area was 2.5 times the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, or 3.5 times that in the early post-liberation period. with an area of 35,000 square kilometres the hsu-huai area is situated in the lower reaches of the huai, yi, shu and szushui rivers and bordering the yellow sea into which the runoff from several provinces around empties. this earned the area the name of "flood corridor". historical records show that in the 580 years before liberation, there were 344 sizable floods. the big flood that occurred on the eve of liberation in 1949 forced millions of people to flee their villages and go begging.

after liberation, abiding by chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the people there completed many water conservancy projects that helped alleviated the effects of natural adversities and ensure agricultural growth. during the cultural revolution, a deep-going movement to learn from tachai spread throughout the area and the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism surged still higher. every winter-spring period, nearly one million peasants turned out to dredge river beds, dig ditches and work on other water conservancy projects. some 3,400,000,000 cubic metres of earth-and-stone work were completed in ten years. eighteen big and medium projects, 71 big and medium sluices and dams, 30,000 pump wells and many small reservoirs were built. the capacity of electric pumping facilities rose to 1.01 million horse power as against 10,000 horse power before the cultural revolution. the irrigated area increased 2.5 times in 1976 over 1965. some 733,000 hectares now give high and stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

kanyu county at the northeastern tip of kiangsu province was alternately hit by floods and waterlogging, and local people did not have the capacity to fight the elements for generations. under the unified leadership of the county party committee, a labour force of 200,000 in 1969 turned out to build reservoirs and power stations, dig ditches to drain excess water and hack away mountains to create farmland. they made explosives and chisels on their own to quarry rocks.

leading county and commune cadres lived in temporary sheds and ate together with the builders and joined them in wielding hammers, chiselling, laying detonation charges and removing earth. through five winter-spring periods of hard work, they built nine reservoirs, dug some 100 kilometres of ditches around mountains to prevent floods, put up more than 100 electric pumping stations and sank 1,000 wells. as a result, the area of fields that give stable, high yields regardless of drought and waterlogging has been enlarged by 10,000 hectares. the county now abounds with grain and timber, and it has become a thriving, socialist county of the tachai type.

the people of the hsu-huai area have carried out chairman mao's "eight-point charter for agriculture" in an all-round way, gone in for scientific farming and transformed farming methods. since the area has low-lying land, abundant water resources and concentrated precipitation in summer and autumn, they have turned arid land into high-yield rice paddies. the prefecture now has 700,000 hectares of paddy rice as against 6,700 hectares on the eve of the cultural revolution.

the commune peasants have combined the construction of irrigation facilities with soil improvement. the area has some 267,000 hectares of alkali land. large tracts of former alkali wastes now give good yields thanks to the efforts of commune members to transform dry land into paddies, deep-plough the land and grow green manure.

scientific farming has become a mass activity in the area. an agricultural scientific experimentation network operates at four levels -- prefecture, county, commune and production brigade -- with some 250,000 people taking part and 20,000 hectares of experiment plots. fine strains of rice, wheat, cotton, sweet potato, maize and other major crops have been popularized in the area since 1973.

years of experimentation have helped local peasants work out many ways of inter-planting to raise the land utilization rate. they have

introduced the interplanting of wheat with cotton, maize with wheat, or cotton with green manure. they also interplant grain crops with vegetables or with oil-bearing crops.

to realize farm mechanization step by step, the area has started a medium-sized tractor plant and a diesel engine plant. every county now has a farm machinery plant and a chemical works and every commune, a tractor and farm machinery station.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

More Film Projection Teams Active in Inner Mongolian Farming and Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 20, 1976)

herdsmen and peasants in the thinly-populated vast farming and pastoral areas of the inner mongolian autonomous region now have the opportunity of seeing a film showing every fortnight in front of their doors or at their homes in winter and rainy days.

this is part of the efforts made by the film department of the region to implement chairman mao's revolutionary principle that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

nearly all the people's communes and a number of production brigades in inner mongolia have their own film projection teams and film projectors. the number of such teams is 4 times that before the great proletarian cultural revolution and as many as 3,000 part-time projectionists have been trained.

the film-showing expenses are partly covered by the people's communes, production brigades and production teams and partly subsidized by the state.

the state has also produced small portable film projectors to meet the local needs and the film dubbing studio of the region has dubbed many films in mongolian.

the fortnightly free film showing has enriched the cultural life of the peasants and herdsmen throughout the region and helped promote the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the documentary film "tachai flowers are in full bloom throughout hsiyang county" inspired the members

of the papai people's commune to a greater effort to learn from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the hsiyang people and within one year after seeing the film, they brought a large sweep of fields under irrigation. from the film "'zhongqu' yeast for making fermented pig-feed", they also learned to make fermented feed for cows, which resulted in a big rise in milk production.

SPORTS

1976 National Badminton Championships Held in Nanning

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 20, 1976)

china's 1976 national badminton championships closed in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, today after a fortnight's run. the kiangsu men's team and the shanghai women's team emerged winners of the team events and the fukien boys' and girls' teams carried off the junior team titles.

altogether 17 delegations, including those from peking, tientsin, shanghai, hopei, liaoning, kiangsu, chekiang, fukien, hunan, hupeh, kwangtung, kwangsi, szechwan, yunnan, kweichow, the people's liberation army and the p.l.a. foochow units, took part in the national championships.

during the contest period, the players seriously studied chairman mao's important directives on criticizing the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four", and indignantly exposed and denounced their towering crimes in plotting to usurp party and state power and especially those in sabotaging socialist physical culture and sports. they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, thoroughly repudiate the monstrous crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" and make sure that china's physical culture and sports will always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. before the championships, the entrants visited the pavilion in memory of chairman mao's swim in the yungchiang river in the winter of 1958. people who had accompanied chairman mao in the winter swim recounted the scenes, giving the badminton players tremendous education and encouragement.

in the contests, the players consciously abided by the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learned from each other, had training workouts

together, exchanged experience and helped each other in order to make common progress.

among the 260 competitors were both experienced players and promising youngsters coming to the fore in mass sports activities. teenagers made up 52 per cent of the total entry, the youngest being only 12 years old. they displayed a new spirit of great vitality, courage and tenacity and brought their technique to a new level, fully demonstrating the great potentials of china's badminton sport.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Australia Fetes Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 19, 1976)

chinese ambassador to australia chou chiu-yeh gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of australian prime minister john malcolm fraser and mrs. fraser.

present also were ian sinclair, minister for primary industry; andrew peacock, minister for foreign affairs; and alan carmody, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet.

speaking at the dinner which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, ambassador chou chiu-yeh noted that prime minister fraser's visit to china this year was an important event in the relations between the two countries. he congratulated prime minister fraser on the complete success of the visit.

prime minister fraser said, "i was fortunate to hold talks with premier hua and the link we made is of constructive significance in developing relations between the two countries. i wish to congratulate chairman hua and the chinese people on putting things so quickly onto a smooth path."

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Protocol of Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1976)

the protocol of the 14th session of the sino-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here this afternoon.

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony. he met and had a friendly talk with the bulgarian scientific and technical delegation prior to the ceremony.

the protocol was signed by yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the commission and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and s. sulemezov, head of the bulgarian group to the commission and chairman of the bulgarian central cooperative union.

bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov was present on the occasion.

also present were tan wei, yu hung-liang and chang shou-ping, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President and Madame Bokassa Visit in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 19, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa and other distinguished guests were warmly welcomed during their visits here today. they were accompanied by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee.

president and madame bokassa were greeted with the beating of drums and gongs when they arrived at the kiangsu provincial workers' hospital for a visit this morning. leading members of the hospital introduced to the distinguished guests the situation in the hospital, especially the seething enthusiasm of the staff there after the smashing of the anti-party "gang of four" by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. the distinguished guests watched an operation done under acupuncture anesthesia and inspected the in-patient wards and out-patient department.

the distinguished guests also inspected the nanking knitwear factory, which has started by the workers in simple houses in the spirit of hard struggle. after walking around the knitting, sewing and dyeing workshops, president bokassa praised the workers for their spirit of self-reliance in making their own equipment and expanding production.

in the afternoon, president and madame bokassa visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and went boating on the river. they also went sight-

seeing at the beautiful hsuanwu lake park.

a concert was given by the nanking city revolutionary committee in honour of the distinguished guests from the central african republic in the evening. little red guards of nanking presented a colourful programme for the guests. at the end of the performance, president and madame bokassa presented a basket of flowers to the children and had a photograph taken together with them.

the basketball team of the central african republic travelling with the president played a friendly match with the kiangsu provincial basketball team this afternoon.

President and Madame Bokassa Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 20, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa and the other distinguished guests from the central african republic arrived here from nanking by special plane this afternoon. president and madame bokassa were accompanied by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

welcoming them at the airport were wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen and liu tien-fu, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lin jo and li hui, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and two thousand people of kwangchow.

colourful bunting and huge streamers with welcoming slogans were hung along all main thoroughfares in kwangchow in welcome to the distinguished central african guests. when the special plane carrying the guests touched down at the paiyun airport where the national flags of china and the central african republic were flown, crowds of people, dressed in their holiday best and waving bouquets and ribbons, performed the friendship dance and lion dance amid cheers. the president took great joy in walking around to greet the people and wave to them.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of president and madame bokassa and the other distinguished guests. vice-chairman li su-wen and vice-minister ho ying also attended the banquet.

vice-chairman wang shou-tao and president bokassa proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-chairman wang shou-tao warmly acclaimed the achievements scored by the government and people of the central african republic under the leadership of president bokassa in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy, building up their own country and persevering in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

he said that the exposure and denunciation of the towering crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, conducted under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, had spurred the socialist enthusiasm of the people in the whole province and enabled them to win new victories in revolution and production.

in his toast, president bokassa said that they had received enthusiastic, cordial, and fraternal reception in peking, nanking and kwangchow. he said: "arriving on the glorious land of kwangtung province, i cannot but deeply cherish the memory of chairman mao, a chinese of exceptional stature, a great leader and teacher whose teachings represent an inexhaustible source of inspiration and a genuine wealth bequeathed to all mankind." he also expressed great joy at the tremendous victory won by the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in timely exposing the schemes of the "gang of four".

"we are leaving the people's republic of china with a sense of reluctance," president bokassa said. "your great and beautiful country has left an unforgettable impression in our memory."

on their departure from nanking this afternoon, president and madame bokassa were seen off at the airport by hsu chia-tun, han pei-hsin and chao kuei-hsiang, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; nieh feng-chih, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; chu chiang, chairman, wang chu-pin and wang chao-chuan, vice-chairmen, of the nanking city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

this morning, president and madame bokassa, accompanied by vice-chairman li su-wen, visited small-scale industries in chiangning county near nanking and were warmly welcomed by the local people. president bokassa showed great interest in the small factories built with local resources and by indigenous methods to serve agriculture. at the chiangning iron and steel plant president and madame bokassa were very happy to see the tapping of molten iron from a small blast furnace. they had a souvenir picture taken with the cadres and workers of the plant.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Czechsolovakia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

a chinese scientific and technical delegation to the 18th meeting of the joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation of the people's republic of china and the czechoslovak socialist republic left here for czechoslovakia by air today. the delegation is led by sun yu-yu, chairman of the chinese section of the joint committee and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present was zikmund tobias, charge d'affaires ad interim of the czechoslovak embassy here.

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Prague

(NCNA-English Prague, Nov. 20, 1976)

the chinese delegation for scientific and technical cooperation led by sun you-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, arrived here yesterday. it came to attend the 18th session of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by a. rydch, vice-minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

chinese ambassador li en-chiu was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Association Fetes Friends from Egyptian Sports Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

pai ping, leading member of the chinese wu shu (traditional-style boxing and swordsmanship) association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of shafik esmat, friendly personage from egyptian sports circles, and his party. the guests and host had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet.

present on the occasion were lu chin-tung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and chinese boxers.

egyptian ambassador to china ahmed abdel-salam tawfik and his wife were also present.

the six-member party led by shafik arrived here by air yesterday and will leave shortly to visit nanking, wuhsi and shanghai.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French National Men's Handball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

the visiting french national men's handball team had a friendly match with the peking team before over 10,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium this afternoon.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; li feng-lou, yao chen-teh and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of departments concerned; nelson paillou, leader of the visiting team; and french ambassador to china and madame claude arnaud.

the match marked by a friendly atmosphere was won by the visitors 24:19. the french team often mounted powerful strikes with two tall players driving down the flanks feeding quick passes to team-mates in the middle for attempts at the goal. the peking side mainly relied on the tactic of springing fastbreaks and surprise attacks.

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Visits French Cities

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 19, 1976)

the basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army with yuan yu-po as its leader and yi feng its deputy leader visited orthez in southwest france and clermont ferrand in central france between november 15 and 19 and played friendly matches with local teams.

in the friendly match on the evening of november 16 the chinese team lost to the orthez municipal team 92:98. on november 18, it won a hairbreadth victory over the clermont ferrand municipal team 108:107.

the spectators warmly applauded the thrilling skill, fighting stamina and sportsmanship of the contestants. they crowded round the chinese at the end of the games and congratulated them heartily.

receptions were held in honour of the chinese players in both cities.

on november 15, the chinese players visited the school of airborne troops in the city of pau. they were given a cordial welcome by the officers and men of the school.

Lectures Organized by France-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 19, 1976)

the france-china friendship society organized here yesterday evening lectures on "the successors of the chinese revolution". among the audience of nearly 2,000 were honorary chairman of the society maurice baumont, members of the presidium regis bergeron and madame irene de lipkowski, general secretary madame helene marchisio and treasurer marchisio.

madame helene marchisio said in her speech that the central committee of the communist party of china recently adopted a resolution on the appointment of hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee. the communist party of china thus again has its own leader in chairman hua kuo-feng who had been appointed as first vice-chairman of the party and premier last april on the proposal of chairman mao. chairman mao wrote to him: "with you in charge, i'm at ease."

she added, "the central committee of the communist party of china has smashed the plot of the four: wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan who have for years moved in small sect above the central committee in spite of all the warnings given by chairman mao."

she noted, "the welcome given by the chinese people to these decisions has been spectacular, which demonstrates how feeble is the mass base of the four. on the very day when these decisions of the central committee was announced, millions of people from factories, quarters and universities thronged the streets." "the chinese people," she said, "also manifest in magnificent manner their support for their party and its leader."

denouncing the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four", madame marchisio said, "the entire recent history of the chinese revolution shows that some people hope to deceive the masses by charming phrases, that is to say, while waving the red banner, they fight against the red banner." exposing the crimes committed by the "gang of four" against the revolution and socialist construction, madame marchisio noted, "of course, as chairman mao often stressed, the struggle is continuing and will continue for a long time in china. the chinese people rejoice over the great victory they have just won. this gives them still greater force to continue the path traced by mao tsetung. we rejoice together with them."

madame marchisio said in conclusion, "the friends of china will continue and intensify their support

for the people's republic of china. today, the friendship between the french people and the chinese people can and should develop and it is to this end that the france-china friendship society will devote all its efforts."

marice monge and georges andrieu who had recently visited china also gave lectures.

the chinese film "pioneers" was shown after the lectures to the warm welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese NPC Delegation Visits Isfahan in Iran

(NCNA-English Isfahan, Nov. 18, 1976)

the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader arrived here from tehran this morning by special plane for a visit to this ancient city of iran in the company of iranian senator farajollah razai.

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching and his wife are accompanying the delegation on the visit.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by governor-general of isfahan province akbar zad, governor of the province fathali shirani and mayor of isfahan city aznayesh.

the chinese delegation visited places of historical interest here. in the evening, it was honoured at a banquet given by the governor-general of isfahan province.

Chinese NPC Delegation Visits Shiraz in Iran

(NCNA-English Shiraz, Nov. 19, 1976)

the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader arrived here by special plane from isfahan this morning for a visit to this ancient city and capital of fars province in south iran.

it was greeted at the airport by governor-general of fars province asadollah nazr isfahani.

the delegation visited persepolis, site of the ancient persian empire. in the evening, it was honoured at a banquet given by governor-general isfahani. present at the banquet were also iranian senator farajollah razai and chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching and his wife who are accompanying the delegation on the visit.

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with giuseppe bartolomei, president of the italian christian democratic senate group, and his party.

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Communications Meets Japanese Harbour Technology Exchange Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, met all members of the japanese harbour technology exchange group led by tanotsu okabe and had a friendly conversation with them here yesterday.

the japanese group arrived here on november 10 as guests of the chinese society of civil engineering. they will visit talien, nanking, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Men's Volley Ball Team Visits Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Nov. 19, 1976)

the chinese men's volley ball team, led by wang chang-shan, had a friendly match with the men's volley ball team of the educational departments of laos yesterday. this was its first match here since its arrival on november 16.

among the over 1,000 spectators watching the game were visien bounhaksa, vice-minister of education, sports and religious affairs, deuan sounalath, vice-minister of interior, war veterans and social welfare, and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to laos kuo ying also watched the contest.

the volley ball players of the two countries gave a wonderful performance in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the chinese team won the match by 3 to 0.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Nov. 19, 1976)

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar received Chinese Ambassador Tien Chih-tung at the State Palace on November 17. He had a friendly conversation with the ambassador.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking to Attend Mexican President Inauguration Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

the chinese government delegation with hsiao peng, vice minister of agriculture and forestry as leader and yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico (already in mexico) as deputy leader, left here today by plane at the invitation of the mexican government to attend the inauguration ceremony of president jose lopez portillo.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry and leading members of departments concerned.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta was also present.

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by vice-minister hsiao peng to attend the second meeting for sino-mexican scientific and technical cooperation also left here today on the same plane.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

the mongolian government trade delegation led by d. tserensamga, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by train today.

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, saw them off at the railway station. lutyn chuluunbaatar, mongolian ambassador to china, was present at the station.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Press Greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and China's Great Victory in Smashing "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 19, 1976)

a number of nepalese papers carried editorials recently warmly congratulating premier hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. they also greeted the great victory of smashing the "gang of four" won by the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

the weekly samrakshak said in an editorial on november 14: "chairman hua kuo-feng crushed the conspirators in no time". "this demonstrated himself as a worthy successor to the late mao tsetung and also proved how farsighted mao tsetung was in selecting hua kuo-feng as his successor."

it said, in view of the common borders and ancient cultural ties between nepal and china and, above all, of the fact that china has proved itself a genuine friend of nepal, it is only natural for the nepalis to share weal and woe with their friendly neighbour. nepal is feeling happy now that the situation in china is satisfactory. we can say for certain that nepal and china are and will remain friends, sharing each other's weal and woe.

it said: we would like to congratulate friendly china again and hope that the great nation will continue to make achievements under the able leadership of chairman and premier hua kuo-feng. the nepalis still attach much importance to the talks his majesty had with premier hua kuo-feng during his recent visit to szechuan and tibetan region of china.

matribhumi weekly said editorially in its latest issue that the world, too, has begun to regard premier hua kuo-feng as chairman mao tsetung's real heir after he was chosen as first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee by chairman mao tsetung himself.

it pointed out: it has been made clear that there will be no change in china's domestic and external policies during the chairmanship of hua kuo-feng. this is the reason why governments and mass media of the third world express satisfaction with the choice of hua kuo-feng as

chairman of the chinese party. china following the road shown by the late chairman mao is a source of inspiration and strength to the third world as a whole. it is not surprising therfore, that the latest change in china should be a cause for joy to the whole of the third world.

naya yuga weekly said in an editorial not long ago, "it is a matter of happiness that the chinese people have appointed hua kuo-feng as the successor to the late chairman mao."

the editorial added, "nepal cannot but feel delighted over hua kuo-feng's success in becoming chairman, the supreme leader of china. we fully believe that he has warm feelings towards nepal and the nepalese people. during his majesty's recent visit to szechuan province and tibetan autonomous region of china, hua kuo-feng came all the way from peking to chengtu to extend heartfelt welcome to him." "this underscores the extent of his goodwill towards nepal."

the editorial stressed in the end, "in view of hua kuo-feng's emergence as china's supreme leader, we are firmly confident that the cordial and cooperative relations existing between nepal and china will grow stronger everyday. we heartily congratulate hua kuo-feng on his emergence as china's supreme leader and wish him good health.

jana jagriti weekly also carried an editorial on october 28 greeting premier hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Swedish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1976)

yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with jan myrdal, honorary president of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and his wife here this evening.

present on the occasion was ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

jan myrdal and his wife arrived here on november 18 after visiting tatung, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, hangchow and shaohsing.

CHINA AND UN

Soviet Draft Resolution Rejected at UNESCO's Commission Two Meeting

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Nov. 19, 1976)

a soviet draft resolution on "cultural and scientific cooperation" was rejected at the recent meetings of commission two of the current session of the unesco's 19th general conference as the result of persistent struggle of the majority of the delegations to the conference. thus another soviet social-imperialist scheme at the current unesco conference was frustrated.

the draft resolution on "cultural and scientific cooperation" was one of "the important proposals" the soviet delegation had done its utmost to push through at the current session of the unesco conference. the draft resolution tries to peddle the fraud of detente and advertize the socalled "lasting significance" of the helsinki conference "for the fate of the whole mankind" in order to cover up frenzied soviet social-imperialist military expansion and war preparations for world domination, under the disguise of "peace, friendship and understanding"; it also serves soviet social-imperialism in engaging in cultural infiltration and aggression and seeking scientific and technical information from other countries under the pretext of "cultural and scientific cooperation". therefore, once the soviet draft resolution was presented to commission two, it was flayed by the delegations from various countries.

at the very outset of his "introduction" speech for the draft resolution at commission two, the soviet delegate told bare-faced lies and tried to create confusion. he claimed that the draft "has already won broad support in many capitals and at the current session of the unesco conference in nairobi", and "broad support even within this commission during its deliberations". he even deliberately listed a number of countries as allegedly having voiced support to the soviet draft in a vain attempt to bind these countries hand and foot. however, a number of delegations spoke one after another soon after the soviet delegate introduced this draft, expressing disagreement to the soviet proposal. mexico was listed by the soviet delegate as one of "many countries" allegedly to have been "consulted by the soviet delegation" and "have assured support for the soviet proposal". but the mexican delegate rose up to expose the soviet lie. he said, "our delegation has never been contacted by the sponsor of this draft resolution. we can't support this draft resolution now." his speech was a head-on blow to the soviet revisionists. when the soviet draft was put to vote,

only a few delegations were in favour of it. the soviet delegation found itself in a very awkward and isolated position under the watchful eyes of all present.

during the debate, delegates from a number of third world countries pointed out that the soviet superpower is trying to use cultural and scientific cooperation to push its expansionism, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, strangle their national culture, establish domination and finally turn these countries into soviet satellites. far from bringing people closer together, the soviet draft could only alienate them. they supported the proposal not to discuss the soviet draft at the current session of the unesco conference.

the chinese delegate in his speech reiterated the chinese delegation's objection to including this soviet item in the conference agenda and discussing it at the current unesco conference. he said, the soviet draft "is a hoax of sham detente but genuine war preparations staged by that superpower under the disguise of cultural and scientific cooperation. this is fundamentally different from the desires of many countries for strengthening friendship and conducting cultural and scientific cooperation." he listed many facts to expose the fraud of soviet sham detente and real war preparations.

he then denounced soviet social-imperialism for using "cultural and scientific cooperation" as "a means by which to push its arms expansion and war preparations in the interest of its contention for world hegemony". he said, "it has, in recent years, in the name of 'economic cooperation', obtained from the west big loans and strategic materials and at the same time, under the disguise of 'cultural and scientific cooperation', stolen and seized from the west scientific information and sophisticated technologies and equipment in great quantities for the development of its own war industry." "this superpower is using 'cultural and scientific cooperation' in an attempt to push ahead its infiltration and control in other countries and practise hegemonism. flaunting the banner of 'friendship' and 'cooperation' it violates the sovereignty of other countries, interferes in their internal affairs and, if anyone dares to defy it, presses for the repayment of debts and interests, tears up agreements, withdraws experts, cuts back supply of technologies and equipment and experts and exerts other pressures." "all this shows that such phrases as 'equal rights and mutual interests' contained in this draft resolution are all deceptive nonsense," he noted.

delegates from the second world countries also expressed opposition to this soviet draft resolution.

a swiss delegate expressed his astonishment about the reference in the soviet draft resolution to "the european security conference". he pointed out that this soviet draft is a doubtful document which was inserted through backdoors. a french delegate said now there is a tendency that some people intend to extend "the european security conference" geographically. what relations do the third world countries have with "the european security conference"? an italian delegate said the soviet delegation's "detente", "peace" and "cooperation" are pure hackneyed words. there is something dark and mysterious behind the soviet draft resolution, he noted.

during the debate, the soviet delegation kept changing its tactics. at one time, it openly attacked and spread slanders on those delegations who disagreed with its draft resolution, while at another it pretended to be friendly, trying to curry favour with and deceive other people. however, the delegates from the third world countries and some second world countries have withstood the soviet high-handed pressures and seen through its trick of deceiving people with sweet-sounding words. at the end of the debate, they decided with overwhelming majority votes that the current session of the unesco general conference would not approve this soviet draft resolution, thus proclaiming the bankruptcy of the soviet social-imperialist scheme.

CHINA AND US

Teng Ying-chao Meets Americans of Chinese Descent

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

teng ying-chao met u.s. citizens of chinese descent yeh nan and his wife yuan hsiao-yuan at noon today.

teng ying-chao chatted cordially with them and thanked them for the profound condolences they expressed on the passing of premier chou en-lai.

the meeting was followed by a luncheon given by teng ying-chao for mr. and mrs. yeh.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, hsiung hsiang-hui, li chin-teh and ching pu-chun.

yeh nan and yuan hsiao-yuan arrived here on november 10 and were feted by liao cheng-chih, hsiung hsiang-hui and li chin-teh on november 12. before their arrival in peking, the couple attended the china export commodities fair in kwangchow. they will tour china's southwestern areas before returning home.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Zambian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the friendship delegation from zambia led by mrs. esther banda, political secretary of the northern province in zambia, here this afternoon.

zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye was present on the occasion.

also present were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yang chi, vice-president of the association; and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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CRITICISM OF CHIANG CH'ING

Chiang Ch'ing and Empress Lü

by

Hsü Hsün (徐迅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1976)

History is merciless, and anyone who makes a mockery of and tampers with history will surely receive his due punishment.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan vigorously carried out subversive activities. They criticized neither Lin Piao nor Confucius but directed their spearhead at our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and a large number of leading comrades in Central and local organs. They wantonly distorted and tampered with history, embellished with all ways and means many emperors and princes, generals and ministers, made use of the past to analogize the present, erected monuments for them, and created counter-revolutionary public opinion for their own conspiratorial activities to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

Among the Legalists described by them, Chiang Ch'ing especially favored Empress Lü ("Lü Chih, wife of Liu Pang). She advertised everywhere that "Empress Lü was also a Legalist," that Empress Lü "was a great feudal statesman" and "a stunning figure," that she "not only carried out Liu Pang's Legalist political line, but also consistently adhered to the Legalist organizational line," etc. When "Introducing the Legalists" was first published, Empress Lü was not independently listed and was just mentioned under the item introducing Liu Pang. Chiang Ch'ing was very dissatisfied with this and she said that "Empress Lü should be publicized independently." Therefore, Liang Hsiao, Lo Szu-ting and their ilk in the service of the "gang of four" went to battle one after another. They cast forth articles to sing the praises of Empress Lü with the intention of dressing her as a boundlessly great, wise and brilliant empress.

Unfortunately, although Empress Lü was praised of "aiding Kaotsu to conquer the empire" in the historical records, this was an empty praise without factual content. Actually very little was said about the achievements of this "Legalist" Empress Lü. This made things difficult for those "scholars," and they had no alternative but to rack their brains to create Empress Lü's "high merit and great achievements."

In the article "On Class Struggle between Ch'in and Han" Lo Szu-ting wrote: "Speaking in terms of military strength, Liu Pang was far from a rival of Hsiang Yü. He was defeated again and again and his army was almost totally wiped out. But in the end, he became stronger and stronger as he fought, and one important reason was that he had the support of the people at Kuanchung. Under the leadership of Empress Lü and Hsiao Ho, Kuanchung actively carried out construction and became the base area for aiding the front. It sent an endless stream of manpower and material supplies to the front." Look, if not for the leadership of Empress Lü at Kuanchung, Liu Pang would have fallen. How "great" the merit of Empress Lü was!

Was the aid and support given by Kuanchung to the front a true fact? It was. The support from the base area of Kuanchung really played a very important role toward the victory of Liu Pang. Liu Pang once said: "In pacifying the state and the common people, procuring supplies and keeping the route of grain supply open, I am not as good as Hsiao Ho." Liu Pang gave the credit to Hsiao Ho. Since Lo Szu-ting who styled himself as "an authority on history" gave this credit to Empress Lü, we might as well look through history to find out what Empress Lü actually had done in those years of war between Ch'u and Han.

In the year 209 B.C., Liu Pang rose in insurrection at the place called P'ei against Ch'in, but Lü Chih stayed home in her native place. In the year 205 B.C., Hsiang Yü routed the Han army and Liu Pang fled with several dozen men to P'ei to fetch his family dependents. However, his father and wife had fled and were captured by the Ch'u army on the way. They were kept in Hsiang Yü's camp as prisoners of war for two or three years. In the year 203 B.C. when Ch'u and Han signed a peace agreement with Hungkou as the boundary, Hsiang Yü sent Lü Chih and Liu Pang's father back to Liu Pang. It was not until then that Lü Chih was together with Liu Pang. Did she go to Kuanchung? This was not recorded in history. But only three months after Lü Chih was returned to Han, Hsiang Yü committed suicide at the Wu River, and Liu Pang was victorious.

At the important juncture of the struggle between Ch'u and Han, Lü Chih was a prisoner of war in Hsiang Yü's camp. This was evidently the fact. However, Lo Szu-ting, the "despot of the south" in historical circles, claimed that she was at that time leading Hsiao Ho to build the base area for Liu Pang. His way of blinking at facts and standing truth on its head made even the bourgeois pragmatist Hu Shih pale into insignificance. Hu Shih said that "a young girl can be made up in any way by people." The "gang of four" consistently took the credits of others as their own and credited the achievements of other people all to themselves. Wasn't their crediting Empress Lü with the merit of Hsiao Ho and lauding Empress Lü to the skies for the sake of lauding Chiang Ch'ing to the skies?

Liang Hsiao, Lo Szu-ting and their company of forgers of history vociferously publicized Empress Lü as the representative of the "correct line" and alleged that she "not only carried out Liu Pang's Legalist political line but also consistently adhered to Liu Pang's Legalist organizational line. They claimed that after the death of Liu Pang, under the reign of Empress Lü, "the long-tested Legalist figures were all given important appointments and were assigned to key leading posts. This enabled the Center to have a Legalist leading group of greater continuity, thus insuring that there was no interruption in the Legalist line. It was of great significance to the consolidation of political power."

Since they made propaganda in this way, let us also refer to history and tell the story of what Empress Lü had done after the death of Liu Pang.

According to historical records, when Liu Pang was on his deathbed, there was a passage of well-known dialogue between Empress Lü and Liu Pang:

"After your passing away, should Premier Hsiao die, who should be instructed to take over his place?" The emperor replied: "Ts'ao Ts'an can take over." Inquired of the next on the list, the emperor said: "Wang Ling will do but Ling is too upright and he should recruit the help of Ch'en P'ing. Ch'en P'ing is wise enough but is incapable of acting independently. Chou Po is serious and trustworthy although inferior in culture, but he will be the one to safeguard the Liu family, and he can be appointed as Minister of War." When Empress Lü asked who would be next, the emperor said: "That is beyond my knowledge." ("Biographic Sketch of Kaotsu" in Records of a Historian)

Liang Hsiao and Lo Szu-ting made a great fuss of things on the basis of this passage. They said: After Liu Pang passed away, Empress Lü completely followed Liu Pang's behests and gave important appointments to Ts'ao Ts'an, Wang Ling, Ch'en P'ing, Chou Po and other Legalists. Therefore, a "Legalist leading group" was organized to "insure the Legalist line."

Are these the facts? Please take a look at history:

In the year 199 B.C., no sooner Liu Pang passed away, Empress Lü wanted to usurp power in a hurry, and tried to keep secret the death of the emperor. She plotted to murder in a single move the ministers and generals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service as assistants to Liu Pang. She dared not take action only because Ch'en P'ing and Kuan Ying had 100,000 men under their command at Yingyang and Chou Po was in command of 200,000 men at the Tai area at that time.

After Hsiao Ho passed away, Ts'ao Ts'an became Prime Minister. He dared not offend Empress Lü, and could only stay home drinking day and night. He served as Prime Minister for three years without doing anything.

In the year 188 B.C., Liu Pang's son Liu Ying (Emperor Hui) died, and Empress Lü found a child and made a young emperor of him. She herself "sat on the throne and governed" as Regent. She was still unable to set her mind at ease, and she therefore incited people to tell the then Prime Ministers

Wang Ling and Ch'en P'ing: Emperor Hui has no adult son and the Empress Dowager is afraid of you. If you ask the Empress Dowager to appoint her nephews Lü T'ai, Lü Ch'an, and Lü Lu as generals in command of the Northern and Southern Imperial Guards of the Imperial City and allow the Lü family to reign supreme in the palace, the Empress Dowager will be able to set her mind at ease. Wang Ling and Ch'en P'ing could only comply with the request. From then on, the Lüs usurped and seized power in the army and the government.

Empress Lü was still unsatisfied with this, and she wanted to install her nephews as princes. The Junior Prime Minister Wang Ling voiced opposition saying: "Kaotsu once killed a white horse and made an oath: 'Let the empire join forces to attack all princes who are not of the Liu Family!' Now that you want to install the Lüs as princes, this means the betrayal of Kaotsu's oath." Empress Lü was very displeased and she removed Wang Ling from premiership. Although Ch'en P'ing became Junior Prime Minister, Empress Lü appointed her favorite minister Shen Shih-ch'i as Senior Prime Minister. Shen Shih-ch'i and the Lü family exercised dictatorship. "Although Ch'en P'ing worried about the Lüs, he had no power to restrain them" and could only be Prime Minister in name. Lü Ch'an and Lü Lu took charge of the army, and Chou Po was Minister of War in name.

This was how Ts'ao Ts'an, Wang Ling, Ch'en P'ing and Chou Po who were described as Legalist figures by them actually fared under the rule of Empress Lü.

Empress Lü edged out the former vassals of Liu Pang and conferred titles on the Lüs. She installed the Lüs as princes, and even her younger sister Lü Hsü was also made a marchioness. This entirely ran counter to the pledge made by Liu Pang: "Only members of the Liu Family can be installed as princes and only those with meritorious service can be made marquises. When Empress Lü was seriously ill in 180 B.C. and had to make arrangements for matters caling for immediate attention after her death, she made Lü Lu Senior General in charge of the Northern Army and put Lü Ch'an in charge of the Southern Army. Nothwithstanding this, Empress Lü was still not at ease, and she again and again adjured Lü Ch'an and Lü Lu that they should exercise a tight grip on power over the army, should not leave their posts for a minute, and should not leave their posts even to attend her funeral so as to avoid their power being seized by others. After her death, she also left the behest that Lü Ch'an be made Prime Minister. She thus created a situation in which immeasurable powers in military and state affairs would be vested in the hands of Senior General Lü Lu and Prime Minister Lü Ch'an. It appeared that the empire of the Liu family would become the empire of the Lü family.

At the very critical juncture, Minister of War Chou Po, Prime Minister Ch'en P'ing and Marquis of Chuhsü Liu Chang finalized a plan for seizing power over military affairs from Lü Ch'an and Lü Lu, wiping out the Lüs and restoring the empire of the Liu family at a single move.

On his deathbed Liu Pang said: "Chou Po is serious and trustworthy although inferior in culture, but he will be the one to safeguard the Liu family." This was proved to be true. It also showed that Liu Pang on his deathbed had discovered Empress Lü's intention to usurp power. So he pinned his hope on Chou

Po and charged him to safeguard the empire of the Liu family. Chou Po did not disappoint Liu Pang's expectation and he fulfilled this important task. Chou Po was such a person.

The tricky Chiang Ch'ing actually designated Liang Hsiao to write an article for the special purpose of telling how Chou Po supported Empress Lü to claim for the throne. Had the collapse of the "gang of four" come a bit later, those men of letters who amused themselves with writing would have dished out such a "wonderful" article.

The "Legalist political line" carried out by Empress Lü was actually such a political line for usurping power and seizing the throne. The "Legalist organizational line" carried out by Empress Lü was actually such an organizational line for giving important appointments to the Lüs and repudiating Liu Pang's vassals who distinguished themselves by their meritorious service. Empress Lü plus Lü Ch'an, Lü Lu and Lü T'ung can also be described as a "gang of four" more than 2,000 years ago.

Chiang Ch'ing was bent on disguising the activities of Empress Lü to usurp power over 2,000 years ago for description as the correct "Legalist line." This was nothing more than an attempt to use the past to analogize the present and to appoint herself as the "representative of the correct line." By studying historical records and restoring the true look of history, we can rip off her mask to reveal her true colors--she is a bourgeois careerist and conspirator who vainly attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. When the great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan stepped up their activities in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Chiang Ch'ing asked Liang Hsiao to compile material for writing the article "Empress Lü Acted According to the Principles Laid Down by Liu Pang," thus submitting a memorandum to persuade her to ascend to the throne.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had long noticed the conspiracy and ambition of the "gang of four." At the time Chiang Ch'ing wildly publicized Empress Lü, Chairman Mao seriously and thoughtfully told Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the story of Liu Pang discovering on his deathbed that Empress Lü inevitably would usurp power and seize the throne. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, and at the critical juncture with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan accelerating their tempo in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power and with the revolutioary cause in grave danger, he made up his mind to resolve at once the problem of the "gang of four." The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng carried out Chairman Mao's behests and adopted bold and decisive measures to shatter in a single move the plot of the "gang of four," thus saving the revolution and the Party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is really worthy to be called our brilliant and wise leader wholeheartedly loved and supported by the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

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Shattering Chiang Ch'ing's Dream To Become Empress

by

Shih Yen (石言)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1976)

Chiang Ch'ing, the major careerist of the "gang of four," who is obviously an ignoramus, shamelessly styled herself as "half a Redologist" and prated about The Dream of the Red Chamber everywhere. Up to the eve of the downfall of the "gang of four," she still twaddled about Ch'ing Wen and Hsi Jen....Was she really talking about The Dream of the Red Chamber? When unmasked, her true identity was revealed. Actually, while prating about The Dream of the Red Chamber, she dreamed all the time of becoming the empress.

The great leader Chairman Mao long perceived Chiang Ch'ing's anti-Party ambition and he incisively pointed out: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to become chairman of the Party Central Committee." For years, Chiang Ch'ing longed to become the "empress" even in her dreams. This ambition of hers was naturally exposed in her wild talks about The Dream of the Red Chamber. In the name of discussing the historical background of The Dream of the Red Chamber, she glibly talked with great relish about the seizure of the throne by Yung Cheng. She said that K'ang Hsi's original wish was to leave the throne to the fourteenth prince, but the fourth prince Yung Cheng secretly altered the will of K'ang Hsi and became the emperor. Chiang Ch'ing also jeered at Yung Cheng for his bare-faced act of rashness without putting on a cloak of trickery.

True, Chiang Ch'ing herself was very good in hoodwinking people and playing tricks. She consistently donned the mantle of Marxism-Leninism but went all out to perpetrate revisionist fraudulent deals. After the death of Chairman Mao, Chiang Ch'ing ganged up with Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and Yao Wen-yüan. Working hand in glove, they followed the footsteps of Yung Cheng and adopted the most vile conspiratorial means to tamper with Chairman Mao's directives and forge Chairman Mao's so-called deathbed adjuration in a vain attempt to "cross the sea under camouflage and usurp leadership in the Party and state.

This gang of sinister people also made use of the mass media in their grips to concoct anti-Party articles and create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They shamelessly blew their own trumpets, actually analogized themselves to Engel who "always unfalteringly adhered to the principles laid down by Marx" and advertised a bandit guilty of unpardonable crimes as "an adviser and leader of the socialists." They really did not know that there was such a thing as shame in the world.

With a thirst for blood, they also vainly attempted to brand the responsible comrades of the Central Committee who genuinely adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "revisionist chieftains" who "betrayed" Marxism-

Leninism, so that they could usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and accomplish the counter-revolutionary "great cause." This pack of wolves even entertained the wild hope of imitating the story of Liu K'un of the Tsin Dynasty in submitting a "petition for ascending the throne" by hurriedly putting Chiang Ch'ing, this major careerist resembling venomous snake, on the throne as "empress." Theirs was a lovely dream, but was nothing more than a beautiful bubble.

In China where the masses of people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought are masters and in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat, anyone who dreams of putting on the imperial robe of Wu Tse-t'ien to become "empress" is really daydreaming. This careerist Chiang Ch'ing knew this very well. Therefore, in order to realize such ambition, she first recruited a group of trumpeters, sedan-chair carriers and thugs to set the country in chaos so that she could fish in troubled waters.

In recent years, Chiang Ch'ing took special interest in the "kitchen turmoil" described in Chapter 61 of The Dream of the Red Chamber and discussed it at length. The finesse also lay here. She inexplicably issued the "directive": It is necessary to compose a drum opera with the story of the fight for fame and gains in the kitchen between Sister Liu and Ch'in Hsien-chia for rehearsal and performance. What was concealed in this riddle? Only until recently was the plot exposed. She confessed herself: There was class struggle in The Dream of the Red Chamber. Sister Liu and Ch'in Hsien-chia had each his backstage support in their fight for power inside the kitchen. What an "each had his backstage support"! It revealed precisely the reactionary mentality of their gang of careerists and conspirators.

Is it not true that in these years, the "gang of four" went all out to carry divisive activities and to embark on intrigues and conspiracies? They meddled everywhere, played the devil, fanned up evil winds and fires, sowed discord, provoked armed struggle and undermined the great cultural revolution, the national economy, public order and stability and unity. Precisely because this gang of sinister behind-the-scenes bosses such as Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and Yao Wen-yüan, the bad people were able to act recklessly without fear. Extremely violent and wicked, truculent and tyrannical, they attacked the revolutionary cadres, suppressed the masses of people, exercised White terror and ran wild for a while when they were in power. Blinded by the lust for gains, Chiang Ch'ing yelling hysterically: "In the struggle between the maternal party and the paternal party in the dominant group of the House of Jung, the maternal party won!"

However, as in the case with all vermin who rely on the anti-Party careerists to hold sway and play the tyrant, "no matter how rampant they are for a while, their behind-the-scenes bosses are always unreliable, and once the tree falls and the monkeys disperse, the whole situation will change." The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua promptly realized Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise decisions, and smashed in a single move the anti-Party "gang of four" as well as Chiang Ch'ing's dream to become empress. Just look at the divine land of today and see whose empire it is! The Party, the Government, the Army, the people and the students, the east, west, north, south and central, the whole country at the top and bottom and on both sides of the Great Walls, all enthusiastically hail Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the

leader of our Party and furiously denounce the "gang of four" for their towering crimes in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. The people are brimming with joy and laughter. There are two lines in the "Ode to the Crab" written by Hsueh Pao-ch'ai in The Dream of the Red Chamber which are quite befitting for presentation to Chiang Ch'ing and the "gang of four." They are: "The road before them is not marked by longtitudes and latitudes, and their unexpressed opinion about the worth of a person or thing is simply black or yellow!"

The greatest obstacle for Chiang Ch'ing to become the "empress" was a large number of responsible comrades within the Party loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, she gnashed her teeth in anger and attacked them, and would not be satisfied without putting them to death. Between August and September this year, when the "gang of four" conspired to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and state, Chiang Ch'ing jumped onto the frontstage to sell her ideas everywhere and prate about her anti-Party "Redology." She said: I like Ch'ing Wen most for she paid special attention to the Right. Hsi Jen was an enemy agent who paid special attention to the Left and had been bought off. The Chiang's "cap-making factory" run by her specially made first of all a "literary cap" of the "Left" for herself, and also put out a large number of big caps of the "Right," "enemy agents," "capitalist-roaders," which were pinned on others at random in an attempt to topple a large number of Party, government and Army responsible comrades in Central and local organs.

However, it is most proper to make her wear the cap produced by her. Chiang Ch'ing is an out-and-out big Rightist, a typical bourgeois inside the Party and an unrepentant capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road. The "enemy agent" who is specialized in "surreptiously attacking people" is none other than she herself. This termite who has wormed her way into the revolutionary ranks worships things foreign, and fawns on foreigners, practices capitulation and national betrayal, and has done all wicked things that are harmful to the country and the people. For the sake of opposing the Communist Party, she set up another party inside the Party, formed a sinister gang for recruiting all sorts of rascals, and relied on these Chou Hsings and Lai Chun-ch'ens to extensively exercise the fascist rule of enemy agents. This gang of bad people have neither truth in their hands, nor the masses around them. They have lost all popular support, and accumulated plenty of animosities, incurred great public resentment and come to the stage with "all people of the country favoring their execution."

Chairman Mao taught us: "The use of the novel for anti-Party activity is quite an invention. To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere." The anti-Party "gang of four" took precisely this course of action. They usurped and occupied important posts, swaggered around town, controlled the mass media, laid a vigorous hold on ideology, sang the high sounding tune of the "Left," and carried out the ultra-Right line. Chiang Ch'ing's double-talk on "Redology" was only a clumsy short interlude to the anti-Party big chorus of the "gang of four." Some chieftains of the opportunist line in the past, such as Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and others had also made use of the classical novel of The Dream of the Red Chamber to conduct anti-Party activities, and Chiang Ch'ing

only stepped into their shoes. Nevertheless, although she knew nothing about The Dream of the Red Chamber, she put up the signboard of "half a Redologist" and made protracted use of The Dream of the Red Chamber to carry out anti-Party activities and create public opinion for herself to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and the country. This is also quite an invention, and can really be described as "outdoing her teacher."

The historical experience of the ten two-line struggles in our Party shows that all chieftains of the opportunist line who are opposed to Marxism, work for disunity and practice intrigues and conspiracies are bound to lose support from the people and the Party, lose both fortune and honor and court self-destruction. Chiang Ch'ing dreamed to become the empress half her life, and was bent on becoming the contemporary Wu Tse-t'ien. But what is the outcome? Precisely like Wang Hsi-feng in The Dream of the Red Chamber: "It is a waste of effort to worry for half a life, and is like a long dream." Chiang Ch'ing's anti-Party ambition has gone bankrupt and her dream to become empress has vanished. Our Party has won and our country and the people are rescued. Let us fight in unity, forge ahead with songs on our lips along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao, and win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!

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Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Chiang Ch'ing as Capitulationist in 1930s*

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1976)

a recent "people's daily" article exposes chiang ching as an actress who capitulated to the kuomintang reactionaries in the 1930s, not a "progressive artist" as she styled herself.

the article by the research institute of lu hsun says that chiang ching took part in a theatrical festival sponsored by shanghai film circles in september 1936 to honour chiang kai-shek's fiftieth birthday. she joined in singing the party song of the kuomintang at the opening of the festival and acted in an one-act play, "courtship". all income from the festival became part of the funds raised by the kuomintang reactionaries to buy planes for a "birthday gift" to chiang kai-shek. more than 80 fighters and bombers were bought at the time. though under the pretext of "strengthening national defence" the kuomintang reactionaries did not mean to use the planes to resist japanese aggression but to increase their military strength to "annihilate the communists".

"the fact that chiang ching took such an active part in the campaign launched by the kuomintang reactionaries to donate planes to honour chiang kai-shek's birthday is a clear indication of her reactionary political stand in the 1930s," the article says.

in the mid-1930s, wang ming, the hidden renegade in the party, and company collaborated with chiang kai-shek and pushed an out-and-out right deviationist capitulationist line in opposition to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. to meet the needs of this capitulationist line, chou yang and his followers in literary and art circles raised the reactionary slogan "literature for national defence" which was followed by "drama for national defence" and "cinema for national defence".

right at this moment, chiang ching, under the name lan ping, went to shanghai and joined a "famous" theatrical company and an official film studio run by kuomintang reactionaries. she went

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* "Chiang Ch'ing Three Counter-revolutionary Performances in the Thirties" in Jen-min Jih-pao, Nov. 19, 1976 - SPRCP Ed.

in for "national defence drama" and "national defence cinema" in the service of the right deviationist capitulationist line pushed by wang ming and liu shao-chi. she willingly served on chiang kai-shek's propaganda machinery to oppose the communist party and betray the country.

chiang ching played the no. 3 role in the film "bloodshed on wolf mountain", a so-called representative piece of "national defence cinema" which was shown in november 1936. the film drew very few spectators, but the kuomintang reactionaries and chou yang and company lauded it to the skies. they declared that it "heralds a new epoch in the history of chinese cinema" and that it "lays a solid foundation for the much-publicized national defence cinema." the "central daily", the central organ of the kuomintang reactionaries, praised the film as "the best and most important film made in china."

the article says that it was not accidental that "bloodshed on wolf mountain" and chiang ching's acting in the film won high acclaim from the kuomintang reactionaries since "national defence cinema" was out-and-out "kuomintang cinema" and a product of wang ming's right deviationist capitulationist line. the kuomintang central propaganda department laid down three principles for the production of domestic films. the first principle was: "give full play to nationalist sentiments to fulfil the mission of national defence cinema." "bloodshed on wolf mountain" fully met the political needs of the kuomintang reactionaries. it exaggerated the military strength of japanese imperialism and negated the fact that class contradictions continued while contradictions between japanese imperialism and china were sharpening, so as to prettify fascist rule by the kuomintang reactionaries.

around that time, the play "sai-chin-hua", a so-called representative piece of "national defence drama" was staged. advocating capitulationism and national betrayal, it glorified a traitor prostitute who sold herself body and soul to imperialist invaders. the sai-chin-hua in real life kept constant company with the commander of the invading troops whose hands were stained with the blood of the chinese people, giving him advice and suggestions and going around campaigning for him. the play, however, glorified her as the "saviour" of the people of peking who "would otherwise have been massacred". infuriated, lu hsun made this pungent remark: "even sai-chin-hua who slept for a time with the german commander waldesee during the yi ho tuan uprising has become canonized as a goddess in heaven to guard our realm."

chiang ching shamelessly claimed that she had been the only person who followed lu hsun in the 1930s in opposing the play "sai-chin-hua" and that she was "a victim of the wang ming line." but in fact she at that time was keen on playing the title role in the play, looking upon it as a golden opportunity for her to become a star. when the director thought her acting not qualified for the leading role and assigned her a minor role, she raised a big uproar.

the chiang ching of the 1970s has deep historical links with the chiang ching or lan ping of the 1930s, the article says. in the 1930s, she opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line, followed the capitulationist line pushed by wang ming and liu shao-chi and worked for chiang kai-shek's anti-communist, traitorous policy. she never really remoulded herself and in the 1970s she became a bourgeois careerist against the party, the people and the revolution, against marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. she formed an anti-party clique with wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan to practise revisionism and splittism and conspire to restore capitalism.

the article concludes: "we must strip chiang ching of the cloak of 'progressive artist of the 1930s', expose her true features to the light of day and make her a teacher by negative example for our future generations."

CELEBRATION OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Hundreds of Millions of People Rejoice Together

by

Correspondents of the Press

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 22, 1976)

Mountains and rivers rejoice together with hundreds of millions of the people. For days, the people in the capital and all over the country, like celebrating a grand festival, enthusiastically celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power!

On October 21, from early morning, the people in the capital gushed from factories and mines, the countryside, military barracks, offices, schools, shops, alleys onto the streets and toward T'ienanmen. On the 10-li long Chang An Street, people thronged in streams and there was a forest of banners. The sound of gongs and drums and firecrackers shook heaven and earth. The parading columns of workers, peasants, soldiers, students, traders and people from all circles filed past T'ienanmen where the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao reviewed the revolutionary masses in past years, shouting slogans to express their determination in rallying most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The workers of the capital, holding red banners and beating gongs and drums, all came in groups to T'ienanmen Square. Among them, some had just finished their night shifts and some were still in working clothes. Elated and inspired, they shouted with swinging arms: "We warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission!" "Smash the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan!" these cries expressed the strong determination of the workers of the capital to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and win even greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus revealing the heroic spirits of the working class of the capital in vowing to wage struggle through to the end against the anti-Party "gang of four."

For days, there was a seething scene in the Capital Iron and Steel Company, the 10-li long steel city and the hundred-li long mining district. The panel discussion meetings in many units went on till late in the night. The boundless faith of the 100,000 iron and steel workers in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng could not be all told, nor could their matchless fury toward the anti-Party "gang of four." On

this day, over 10,000 iron and steel workers gathered at T'ienanmen Square. The broad masses of iron and steel workers said: The appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission was arranged by Chairman Mao before his death and has the full trust and wholehearted support of the broad masses of people. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng swiftly realized the decisions made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before death, and on behalf of the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the proletariat and the broad masses of people, dragged out the anti-Party "gang of four," smashed the plot of the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. We firmly support it. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the strong and correct leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are even more confident of winning new and greater victories.

The heinous crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" infuriated the working class of the capital. The parading columns of many factories and mines shouted slogans and angrily accused the anti-Party "gang of four." The workers most indignantly said: The "gang of four," who betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, practiced revisionism, worked for disunity and embarked on intrigues and conspiracies, vainly attempted to alter the arrangements made by Chairman Mao before his death, usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state, and ruin the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao himself. They are really guilty of most heinous crimes. They have done all wicked things and lost all popular support, and are extremely isolated and feeble. In their eyes, they have not Chairman Mao in their minds, nor the masses in their eyes, nor truth in their hands. Complete failure is their inevitable fate.

The happy news spread to the suburbs of the capital, and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants came to town in high spirits to join the demonstrations. Holding high red banners and waving buntings, everybody was in high spirits and jubilant. They said: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has made known the aspiration of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants by carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and smashing the anti-Party plot of the "gang of four." The educated youth of the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune who participated in the demonstrations said with excitement: "We of the younger generation has grown up under the nursing of Mao Tsetung thought. The fate of us broad masses of educated youth is closely linked with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We of the younger generation will never allow the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan who betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, ran counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism to have their way. We will defy death to defend the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

When the parading columns of the three services of the Chinese PLA filed past T'ienanmen, people clapped their hands to keep beats with their militant and rhythmic steps and salute them. The commanders and fighters

of the three services shouted slogans with raised arms to enthusiastically celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. The valiant and high-spirited cadres and fighters of the PLA 8341 unit, who were for a long time charged with the task of guarding Chairman Mao marched in step past T'ienanmen with the huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao held aloft and rifles in their hands. The people's army is forever loyal to the people and the Party. Today, as they recalled the happy days of fighting by the side of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the brilliant course that constantly led from victories to new victories under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought, they yearned the more for the great leader Chairman Mao and hated even more bitterly the anti-Party "gang of four." They are resolved to obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions and defend to death the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The cadres and fighters of the guard company in front of T'ienanmen were incomparably excited and they spiritedly stood guard at their sentry posts. As a company cadre recalled today the past two-line struggles inside the Party after the founding of the people's republic, he felt even more Chairman Mao's brilliance and greatness and the incomprable correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He said excitedly: "The bold and decisive measures adopted by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng toward the anti-Party 'gang of four' are concrete actions for carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." As the guard fighters on duty by the Golden Water Bridge watched the parading columns of the worker-peasant-soldier masses marching past one after another in an endless stream and heard the sound of firecrackers, gongs and drums and the battle cries which rose and fell and reverberated in the skies above T'ienanmen Square, they felt the more that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is linked at heart with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and were filled with greater indignation for the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in vainly attempting to usurp and seize supreme power in the Party and state. At this moment, as they stood by the Golden Water Bridge and looked at the five-star red flag fluttering high above the square, they tightened their grips on the rifles in their hands. All cadres and fighters of the guard company in front of T'ienanmen unanimously expressed that they would tightly grasp the guns in their hands and forever stand guard properly at their sentry posts for the defense of the red regime so that the five-star red flag personally hoisted by Chairman Mao could fly forever.

The teachers, students, staff members and workers of the institutions of higher learning, middle and primary schools also joyously took part in today's demonstrations. The worker-peasant-soldier students and revolutionary teachers of Tsinghua University, Peking University, Peking College of Aviation, Peking Iron and Steel College, Peking Normal College, Peking Medical College, etc., happily said: The smashing of the "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is something aspired and longed for by everybody; it delights everybody and is supported

by everybody. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. We must thoroughly settle accounts with their crimes.

In front of T'ienanmen, the students of the College of Drama of the Central July 5 Art University joyously beat waist drums and danced the yangko dance to celebrate this great victory. When passing in front of T'ienanmen, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of all nationalities of the Central Institute for Nationalities blew reed pipes, beat hand drums, played tambourines and horse-head organs as they sang and danced and shouted the slogans of "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!" to express the boundless joy of the people of all nationalities.

Group after group of Red Guards filed past T'ienanmen. The band of the Peking No. 32 Middle School loudly played the tune of "The Party Leads Us in Victorious Advance" to guide the Red Guards of this school to march forward along Chang An Street. The Red Guards of the capital firmly expressed that their hearts were as flamboyant as their arm bands, and with the flamboyant battle standard guiding the way, the Red Guards would forever advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must carry forward the glorious tradition of the Red Guards, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and wage struggle through to the end against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

Among the massive streaming demonstration columns, there were also staff members and workers fighting on the capital's commercial front. Clad in their working clothes, they were high-spirited, jubilant and aroused. There were 350 people from the Wang Fu Ching Emporium taking part in the demonstrations in the morning today, and in the afternoon, a celebration meeting of staff members and workers was held. The high-spirited salesmen said with boundless enthusiasm: The dragging out of the anti-Party "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has the approval and support of the public. The contingents of theorists together with the staff members and workers of the whole Wang Fu Ching Emporium stirred up a new high tide in the study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. The broad masses of staff members and workers of the capital's commercial front are resolved to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly settle accounts with the towering crimes of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

At night, the majestic T'ienanmen Tower was brilliantly lit and so were the vast and spacious T'ienanmen Square and the 10-li long Chang An Street. The revolutionary torrent surged forward and the massive, streaming columns were still on the march.

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CRITICISM OF "GANG OF FOUR"

Mass Criticism Group of Light Industry Ministry
Repudiates "Gang of Four" for Distorting,
Sabotaging Principle of Independence
and Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

"stressing self-reliance does not mean that we advocate a 'closed door' policy, but we learn from the good experience and advanced science and technology of other countries and absorb them for our own use, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, so as to develop things of our own, establish an independent, comprehensive modern industrial system and strengthen the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat," says a "people's daily" article by the mass criticism group of the ministry of light industry.

entitled "relying on our own efforts, making foreign things serve china", the article repudiates the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" for distorting and sabotaging the principle of independence and self-reliance. excerpts follow:

an important part of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines after the proletarian seizure of power is always the question of how to build the country -- whether to adhere to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" or blindly worshipping things foreign and trailing behind at a snail's pace.

chairman mao pointed out: "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. this is our line."

advancing along this marxist line after the founding of new china, we defeated imperialist blockade and stood our ground before social-imperialist pressure and have made great achievements in the socialist construction. we have turned our poor and backward country into a socialist country with initial prosperity.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution we criticized liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist line of blindly worshipping things foreign and trailing behind at a snail's pace. varying the tactics, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique then wilfully distorted and sabotaged the principle of independence and self-reliance and counterposed the principle of self-reliance to that of making foreign things serve china. they slandered the efforts to introduce some necessary advanced technologies and equipment from abroad in a planned way on the basis of self-reliance as the "slavish comprador" philosophy and "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and as advocates of the "westernization movement".

who did launch the "westernization movement?" it was a clique of feudal, bureaucrat and comprador forces who attempted to make use of foreign technical skills in order to buttress up the tottering reactionary regime. politically they betrayed the interests of the nation and took actions that humiliated it and forfeited its sovereignty. economically they degraded china into a market for the imperialist export of capital, plunder of china's natural resources and a dumping ground. the "westernization movement" they represented was the product of their collusion with imperialism. it was fundamentally different from the principle of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve china, to which our socialist country in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat adheres.

economic and technical exchanges between countries with different social systems are completely normal activities if they help supply each other's needs and overcome their own weak points by learning from each other's strong points in accordance with the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. this has nothing in common with the importing of foreign capital, still less becoming a dumping ground for foreign goods. for instance, china has in recent years imported some new techniques and equipment and vigorously developed the petro-chemical industry. this has helped establish her own industrial system for the use of raw materials, open up new possibilities for the use of raw materials for the light industry and free china from relying on imported raw material. imports of this nature are necessary precisely in order to put china's economy on the solid basis of independence and self-reliance. enterprises which import foreign equipment also keep to the principle of independence and self-reliance. apart from the main engines and key pieces of equipment,

these factories have done everything possible to make all the auxiliary pieces of machinery and installations and projects for water and power supply. the capital used for importing equipment accounts for only half the total of the investment. facts eloquently prove that the introduction of the necessary advanced foreign techniques has helped increase china's strength in developing her economic construction self-reliantly.

as regards certain new techniques and equipment introduced and imported from abroad, china has always implemented the principle of "using it critically, remodeling it and then devising something original" as our esteemed and beloved late premier chou en-lai advocated. china adheres to the viewpoint that one divides into two and takes an analytical and critical approach. this means that we learn from foreign experience that suits chinese conditions and benefits china; we criticize and reject bad foreign experience and place stress on devising something original, combining the assimilation of foreign experience with creations of our own so as to improve upon it and raise it to a higher level.

the development of china's chemical fibre industry is a case in point. in the 1950's china introduced from abroad the technology of producing viscose rayon fibre and in the 1960's that of producing vinylon and chinlon (acrylic fibre, chinese nylon) and made great efforts to develop the synthetic fibre industry. in the past few years, with striking progress in china's oil industry, china has imported equipment for producing chemical fibre based on petroleum and natural gas and accelerated the tempo of developing the chemical fibres industry.

in capitalist countries it has usually taken 20 to 30 years to increase the annual output of chemical fibres from 100,000 tons to 500,000 tons. but china has brought into play the superiority of the socialist system and kept to the principle of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve china. so it is possible that china will reach this goal within ten years.

china has adhered to this principle and tried her best to introduce advanced techniques so that whatever is good in foreign science and technology can be made to serve china's socialist construction. this is done precisely in order for china to hew out her own road of industrial development.

take the development of the production of china's viscose rayon fibre and vinylon. the "gang

of four" slandered the introducing of advanced techniques and equipment from abroad as "trailing behind the foreigners".

but in importing equipment, china has kept to the principle of "using it critically, remodeling it and devising something original". she has improved the imported equipment, used a series of new techniques, shortened working processes and greatly raised the efficiency of the factories. in the early 1970's china summed up her experience in technical innovations in vinylon and proceeded to devise and make her own equipment and built a number of new factories. the total number of pieces of machinery required in the new factories is one-fifth less than that imported and the amount of stainless steel and investment required cut by about half. this proves that by adhering to the principle of self-reliance and making foreign things serve china, china can achieve high speed in expanding her output and can invent, create and advance in technology so as to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards rapidly.

marxism holds that science and technology sum up the practical experience of the working people in production. advances in these fields require a certain amount of time and are dependent on objective laws. differing conditions in levels of production, natural resources and social needs cause different countries to advance rapidly or lag behind in various industries and in the development of various technologies. this is objective reality. different countries and nations have their own good features and special characteristics. they inevitably exchange experience with one another and supplement each other's skills; they assimilate each other's experience and devise something original, inherit and carry forward certain methods and affirm or reject certain things. the history of scientific thought and technological break-throughs shows that no country nor nation has a monopoly on invention in all branches of science and technology. those who criticize introducing advanced techniques from abroad as "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" in fact stand for a "closed-door" policy.

did the "gang of four" want to maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts? not at all. they directed the spearhead of their struggle against the great leader chairman mao and the respected and beloved premier chou and attempted in their bid

to seize supreme party and state leadership to overthrow some leading comrades in the party central committee who adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line. in fact, they are capitulationists and traitors who worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations. the big careerist chiang ching prostrated herself in admiration before western bourgeois things. the big conspirator chang chun-chiao imported 550 bourgeois and decadent films from the west to enjoy. facts show that the "gang of four" are a bunch of traitors to marxism and out-and-out slaves of foreigners.

Peking Gardeners Criticize "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

peking gardeners bitterly denounced the "gang of four" who came to the parks for amusement, joking and laughing, while the entire country was mourning the passing of chairman mao.

eight thousand peking gardeners warmly hailed chairman hua kuo-feng's becoming the leader of our party and celebrated the great victory in smashing the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

the gardeners cited many facts showing how the "gang of four" had indulged in every pleasure and led a decadent, corrupt life like the bourgeoisie and, through telling historical anecdotes, glorified themselves to prepare public opinion for their usurping party and state power. the arch-careerist chiang ching went to the temple of heaven and told the gardeners there how wu tse-tien (a woman ruler who ruled in 690-705) achieved renowned military exploits for the tang dynasty (a.d. 618-907) while emperor kao tsung was seriously ill. to express her eagerness to become a woman ruler, she quoted a few lines from a poem of tsao tsao (a.d. 155-220):

"an old war-horse may be stabled,

yet still it longs to gallop a thousand li;

and a noble-hearted man though advanced in years

never abandon his proud aspirations."

the gardeners said: "all this tells that chiang ching had long harboured wild ambitions. just as chairman mao pointed out in 1974: 'chiang ching has wild ambitions'." they also produced a host of facts to reveal the double-dealing characters of the "gang of four". chiang ching said: "i knew long ago that lin piao did not follow chairman mao in making revolution". she tried her best to deck out as "a representative of the correct line" and "'a hero' of the great cultural revolution". but peking gardeners gave her the lie. they said: chiang ching herself took a photo of traitor lin piao pretending to study chairman mao's works just a few days before september 13, 1971 when lin piao fled abroad by plane helter-skelter and came to his disastrous end as he deserved. she also went to the summer palace and made a big show of the watermelon which lin piao had given her as a gift and lauded him in nauseating terms. but, after lin piao's downfall she suddenly changed her tune and said: "how cruelly lin piao persecuted me excl." that is precisely the vicious countenance of the counter-revolutionary double-dealer chiang ching. they pointed out: "chiang ching and lin piao are jackals of the same lair. both had wild ambitions. they praised and made use of each other. this is what they can never cover up."

peking gardeners angrily pointed out: "the 'gang of four' were arch-despots inside the party and super-sovereigns who lorded it over the people." "these pests came to the parks either to intrigue and conspire or indulge in the luxury of extravagant feasts and pleasure-seeking. they were indeed rotten to the core."

chiang ching occupied two villas in the summer palace. whenever she slept there, she demanded complete quietude. planes at a nearby airport had to stop their sorties, production teams in the vicinity had to sign off their broadcasting and people had to be sent uphill to beat the woods to drive the birds away. gardeners in the summer palace gritted their teeth and said: in the past empress dowager tzu hsi occupied the summer palace by herself. now, whenever chiang ching and company came, the whole park had to be closed. they ordered jasmine flower soup at one moment and jasmine flower rice at another. they ordered cold dishes served hot. chiang ching refused to eat watermelon served cold and ate only fresh-caught gold carps. after eating and drinking, they just walked away without paying the bills or paid only a nominal sum.

when we asked them to pay at market price, they were offended and even scolded us.

gardeners cherished the memory of the esteemed and beloved late premier chou en-lai. they said: though premier chou was ill through overwork for the revolution, he never stopped working even when he came to a park during his convalescence. he read documents and newspapers and when he was getting too weak to continue, he asked his secretary to read out to him. he only had one simple meal in the park and he paid more than it actually cost and criticized the workers for charging him less. he set a good example in consciously restricting bourgeois right and serving the people whole-heartedly. "we'll always cherish the memory of premier chou en-lai and settle accounts with the 'gang of four' for their crimes in persecuting the premier," the gardeners declared.

the gardeners have studied chairman mao's important instructions on criticizing the "gang of four", his instruction that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", and criticized the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" under the signboard of the revolution. they pointed out: "the gang are 'maggots', conspirators, careerists and the sworn enemies of the working class. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road." the workers pledged to read more conscientiously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and deepen their criticism of the "gang of four".

GLORIFICATION OF HUA KUO-FENG

People in South China Prefecture Sing Praises of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1976)

the "people's daily" has recently frontpaged a feature story written jointly by correspondents of the "people's daily" and the "hunan daily" about the people in yuehyang prefecture of hunan province hailing chairman hua kuo-feng as the wise leader of our party.

cadres and people in yuehyang prefecture are enthusiastically hailing the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the great victory in smashing at one blow the scheme of the wang, chang, chiang and yao anti-party clique to usurp the party and state power.

chairman hua once worked in yuehyang prefecture which is situated around the tungting lake. the four million civilians and armymen there feel very happy to have chairman hua at the helm of our party and state. with profound proletarian feelings, they have recalled his shining revolutionary practice and praised his great contributions to the chinese revolution.

in hsiangyin county where chairman hua once worked, the poor and lower-middle peasants clearly remember that he came to work shortly after the county was liberated, bringing the loving care of chairman mao and the warmth of the party to the local poor and lower-middle peasants. he was often seen helping people study revolutionary theory under an oil lamp, leading them in struggling against landlords, discussing production plans with them in front of their thatched huts, working alongside them with a sickle or at the plough... during the two years he was there, he crossed mountains and rivers to get to every part of the county, working hard for the people day and night. his brilliant image is engraved on the minds of the masses of the people. yi ting-cheng, a 76-year-old poor peasant in chinfeng production brigade of chintung commune, recalled that when chairman hua lived in his thatched house during the land reform, he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying water to the fields and led them in overthrowing landlords and in making revolution. he said with great emotion: "chairman hua is of one heart with us. at that time, he led us in striking down landlords to achieve emancipation;

now he has again led us in removing the 'gang of four' -- a big stone weighing on the back of the chinese people. this bunch of vermins noxious to the people schemed to usurp party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, in an attempt to drag us back to the old society and make us suffer again. we would never tolerate this. we are at ease with chairman hua as our party leader and helmsman and have perfect confidence in him."

veteran red armyman wu sheng-ming in the pingchiang revolutionary base area who followed chairman mao on the long march recalled the tsunyi meeting, saying: at that time, wang ming's opportunist line brought a serious loss to our party and red army. at the critical juncture when the chinese revolution was at stake, it was chairman mao who defeated the opportunist line, thus saving the revolution and the party. chairman mao's leadership in the whole party was established at the tsunyi meeting. since then, the chinese revolution continued its triumphant advance. after the passing away of chairman mao, the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang went out of their way to seize the opportunities to usurp the supreme party and state leadership and restore capitalism in china so as to ruin the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao. at this critical moment, the party central committee headed by chairman hua crushed the gang of four. this saved the revolution and the party once again. like the tsunyi meeting, the great, historic victory this time will shine forever in the history of our party. our revolutionary cause will certainly advance from victory to victory under the wise leadership of chairman hua."

leading members of the yuehyang prefecture party committee, whether veteran cadres who followed chairman hua in marching down to the south and were cordially educated by him for many years or young cadres who matured by his side are deeply impressed by chairman hua's remarkable quality, outstanding ability, revolutionary boldness and far-sighted vision. they said with deep feelings: chairman hua was long tested in the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the sharp and complicated struggle at home and abroad and he has accumulated a wealth of experience. he is an outstanding marxist leader and the worthy leader of our party. the great victory of smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power has fully testified to his outstanding ability as our party leader. chairman hua as our helmsman is the common aspiration and the happiness of the people throughout the country.

as the people in the prefecture reviewed chairman hua's revolutionary practice in persistently and

unswervingly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, they called to mind these fine qualities of chairman hua's: he is loyal to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, is selfless, open and straightforward, modest and prudent, and good at uniting with comrades and maintains close ties with the masses.

commune peasants in tungtingwei production brigade of tungting commune under hsiangyin county said that at a time when liu shao-chi and his company were slashing back cooperatives, comrade hua kuo-feng sent a work team to their place to help set up the first advanced agricultural producers' cooperative in the province. then, when "san tzu yi pao" and the "four freedoms" (see note) were rampant in many places, comrade hua went there twice, organizing the cadres and peasants to study chairman mao's instructions on class struggle, especially his statement that "only socialism can save china", and leading them in resolutely fighting against the revisionist line and sticking to the road of socialism.

the maotien district in yuehyang county is a provincial learn-from-tachai red banner unfurled personally by chairman hua. the cadres and the masses of the district are filled with gratitude whenever they think of chairman mao's profound kindness and chairman hua's warm support and encouragement for their revolutionary spirit. during the three years of temporary difficulty in our national economy (1959-1961), the maotien people displayed valuable revolutionary enthusiasm in rearranging their mountains and rivers on a big scale after overcoming the interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the effects of the natural disasters. following chairman mao's revolutionary line, our respected comrade hua kuo-feng warmly supported them. he went to maotien on many occasions. he and local cadres and peasants crossed mountains to make investigations and worked out a plan to transform them. he wrote an article in which he praised maotien and encouraged its people always to follow chairman mao's instructions and continue their victorious advance along the socialist road.

during an inspection tour of hunan province in 1963, our great leader chairman mao cordially asked about maotien and praised its people in encouragement. this has become a great motive force propelling them to march forward.

the district now averages 7.5 tons of grain per hectare and the industry run by communes and brigades is thriving. the commune members joyously said: chairman mao personally selected comrade hua kuo-feng as his successor and had boundless faith in him,

and comrade hua kuo-feng has proved himself a worthy successor to chairman mao. they pledged to closely follow chairman hua and be loyal to him forever excl.

in 1963 when the changshou commune in pingchiang county was hit by a severe drought, comrade hua kuo-feng went to the commune despite long distance and fatigue, where he asked after peasants' needs at their homes and consulted the local party organizations about ways to alleviate the aftermath. he led the cadres and peasants in studying chairman mao's "self-reliance and hard struggle", "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and other teachings and encouraged them to fight the drought with their own efforts. chairman hua also sent technicians a few days later to help with the survey of a reservoir. encouraged by chairman hua, the commune completed the reservoir after several years' hard work. the 2,500 hectares of paddy fields it serves gives high yield irrespective of drought and water-logging. the commune's grain output in 1975 was double that in 1962. in hailing the current great victories, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune said that when our great leader and teacher chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting "with you in charge, i'm at ease", he expressed his boundless faith in comrade hua kuo-feng as well as expressing the common desires of the eight hundred million people.

the recalling of the inspection of their commune by comrade hua kuo-feng during the great proletarian cultural revolution has strengthened the determination of the cadres and peasants of the milo commune in milo county to march forward. comrade hua kuo-feng, who was working in the province at that time, listened to a report by the commune party committee on how the poor and lower-middle peasants were studying chairman mao's philosophic works, and joined the peasants of a production team in a philosophy coaching session. he spoke highly of this new socialist thing. he later got all leading comrades at the prefecture and county levels to the commune for a meeting, at which he read a decision of the provincial revolutionary committee calling on the whole province to learn from milo commune and launch a new upsurge in the study of mao tsetung thought. as they exchanged their reminiscences, the commune members gladly said: comrade hua kuo-feng, who always stands in the van of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and to mao tsetung thought, has carried out and safeguarded chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line perseveringly and unswervingly, and closely followed his strategic plan. he is a brilliant example for us to follow.

the civilians and armymen in the prefecture are turning their deep affection for beloved chairman hua kuo-feng into strength for carrying out the tasks issued by the party central committee. a new campaign for studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and for criticizing the "gang of four" is sweeping across the prefecture. the cadres and the masses are showing greater enthusiasm for socialism. by the end of october, the prefecture fulfilled 87 per cent of the annual industrial output value. the total output value in october increased 9.6 per cent over september, or 10.8 percent over the corresponding period of last year. the autumn harvest and sowing in the countryside is progressing faster and better than ever before. note: "san tzu yi pao" means more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and fixing output quotas on a household basis.

"four freedoms" mean freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

INDUSTRIAL & MINING PRODUCTION

China's Factories and Mines Overfulfill 1976 Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

a number of factories, mines and other enterprises in china have fulfilled their production plans for this year ahead of time as the chinese people warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission, and hail the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua in smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

by october 10, 45 factories and mines in shensi province had fulfilled this year's plan. since the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels in industry in the province have taken class struggle as the key link, persisted in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt, and deepened the mass movement to learn from taching. the workers were inspired by the good news of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party

central committee and chairman of its military commission, and of the victory over the anti-party "gang of four". they are seriously studying chairman mao's important instructions on criticizing the "gang of four", and are denouncing the crimes of this gang in undermining the drive to grasp revolution and promote production. they are going all out in building socialism and are determined to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four".

the workers of the shihchuan hydro-electric power station, the biggest in the province, strengthened reservoir management to better tap the water resource and fulfilled the plan of electricity output for this year ahead of time.

workers in the shihtanching mining administration in ningsia hui autonomous region had topped their annual plan by 94,600 tons of coal by november 5. the removal of the anti-party "gang of four" has spurred the workers' enthusiasm for socialism. the workers are trying to produce still more coal and preparing for next year's production.

the tsinan motor vehicle plant in shantung province fulfilled its annual plan two months ahead of time. its motor vehicle output and production value between january and october increased by 18.3 and 14.4 percent respectively over the same period of last year. both are new records.

since the beginning of this year, the plant party committee, relying on the masses, has conscientiously carried out the "anshan iron and steel charter", deepened the movement to learn from taching in industry, and energetically grasped revolution and promoted production. the plant has completed its quotas ahead of time every month.

in anhwei province, workers of the maanshan city's machine building industry had fulfilled their 1976 plan by october 30. output value was 38.8 percent above the same period last year. quality improved, variety increased, and production costs dropped.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Tach'ing Oil Workers Take Part in Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Tach'ing, Nov. 21, 1976)

the institute of oil extraction technology under the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, has made significant contributions to the development of the oilfield thanks to the active participation by the rank-and-file in all stages of the work in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line in science and technology.

fortytwo per cent of the institute's researchers and four of the nine members of its party committee are selected from among highly class-conscious workers who also have rich practical experience in production. before the cultural revolution began in 1966, research work in a large number of institutes in china were in the hands of bourgeois intellectuals.

"we have invited workers to join our staff", said a leading member of the institute, "as part of our own effort to reduce the differences between mental and manual labour, restrict bourgeois right and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

while constantly reminding the workers of their responsibility to use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to transform the institute on behalf of the working class as a whole, the party committee of the institute has taken a series of measures to help them acquaint themselves with scientific knowledge as quickly as possible. it encourages the workers and college-trained technicians to learn from and help each other. while providing spare time courses for the workers in general, it sends a selected number of them to colleges. it encourages the workers to learn through doing, enabling them to take part in every stage of the research. thanks to all this, the workers have successfully tackled a number of important problems in the exploitation of the oil field.

veteran worker chang chung-cheng, now director of a research department under the institute, learned how to read and write only after he joined the people's liberation army in the early 50's. determined to make still greater contributions to the development of china's oil industry, he has worked hard over the past few years to acquire knowledge of the science and technology relating to the oil industry. thanks to his leadership, a group of scientists and technicians, basing themselves on the experience of the workers, succeeded through

repeated experiments in making a kind of glass lined oil tubing needed in a new paraffin-remover technology, which cut labour force for maintenance of an oil well by 50 percent. only one and a half years after coming to work in the research institute, a young worker by the name of pan shih-ching designed a new type of packer. this helped increase production of crude oil.

the party committee of the research institute does its best to help the college-trained technicians remould their world outlook in accordance with chairman mao's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals. while concentrating mainly on scientific research, the institute's technicians study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and take part in industrial and farm production and other manual labour. since the institute was set up, 36 technicians have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 27 promoted to various leading positions.

one of these is hsu wen-chuo, a 1961 graduate of the peking petroleum institute who is now a member of the institute party committee. together with his colleagues, he evolved a new oil extraction process. he has been cited as a pace setter by the oil field party committee for many times for his contributions to the development of taching and his willingness to learn from the workers.

"undertake research at the forefront of production and on problems affecting production most", is the principle the institute's researchers take for their own.

once a group of researchers brought an oil well control installation they had devised to the well sites. acting in co-operation with the workers, they improved the original model and reduced its weight for operational convenience.

another group of researchers worked alongside the workers for nearly half a year to improve operational conditions in oil drilling and extraction. after some 100 experiments they made light, and highly efficient hydraulic tubing tongs.

BRIDGE BUILDING

Women Bridge Builders in Northeast China Virgin Forests

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 22, 1976)

a women's bridge building team in the virgin forests in the greater khingan mountains in the northeast, which has 146 members, is the beginning of a first generation of women bridge builders in china.

the team has been commended on many occasions for its contributions to the development of the virgin forests which have now been developed into an important lumber centre.

the team was set up in 1969 on the proposal of the young women themselves and with the approval of the party organization. the girls, averaging 20 years of age, are school graduates from shanghai, hangchow, harbin and other cities. since the team was first set up, it has built four reinforced concrete highway bridges totalling 540 metres in length. it is completing the fifth bridge, a two-laned 125 metre-long pre-stressed concrete highway bridge over a tributary of the heilungkiang river.

bridge and road construction is important in developing the forests. in the virgin forests several thousand kilometres of roads and railways and many bridges over rivers and ditches have been constructed to transport lumber from the forests to various parts of the country and machinery, equipment and daily necessities to the forest areas.

chu ping, who is 22 years old, is an example of the dauntless spirit, with which these young girls take part in forestry construction.

chu ping is from a worker's family in hangchow. she left the garden city for the northern tip of the country thousands of kilometres away after her graduation from middle school in 1970 in response to chairman mao's call to the educated youth to go to the countryside. having applied to go to where difficulties were greatest to temper herself, she never shirked arduous or dirty work, and learned modestly from veteran workers. she is now deputy leader of the bridge-building team, capable of designing bridges, selecting bridge sites, drilling, building piers and hoisting pre-fabricated structural parts of a bridge.

last winter, when the women bridge builders were erecting a pre-stressed reinforced concrete bridge, they found they could not obtain a gantry crane in

time for their scheduled plan. chu ping said: "we are building the bridge for the revolution. instead of waiting for the equipment, we can build one." the girls themselves built a wooden crane which lifted pre-fabricated reinforced concrete parts of 32 tons onto the piers.

wang jui-chuan, is a 24 year-old lorry driver. all these years, she has studied works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and has shown consistent resolve to do still better in her work. she has been named "iron and steel woman driver" for her 110,000-kilometre safe run of the rough mountain terrain. at present, wang jui-chuan is secretary of the party branch of the women's bridge builders team, and abiding by chairman mao's teaching that cadres should take part in collective productive labour, she still drives her lorry.

in the spirit of revolutionary optimism, the girls have fought nature as well as the old traditional ideas that women are inferior and to be despised. they have had to overcome the prejudices of those who thought them incapable of building bridges and doing other arduous or complicated technical work. chairman mao said: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." following this teaching, the girls have tackled various difficulties and learned technique in a revolutionary spirit. now, the women bridge builders's team has their own lorry drivers, carpenters, steel bar fitters, concrete mixers, forging workers, electricians and technicians. they run their own night school for the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and bridge structure and bridge building techniques.

in the past years, the team has trained 288 girls in six batches. of these, 19 have joined the chinese communist party and over 170 have joined the communist youth league. many of them have been sent to work in the provincial forestry administration, trade union council, women's federation and state capital construction committee.

TAPPING OF GROUND WATER

Northwest China Hydrogeological Workers Help Communes Tap Ground Water

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 21, 1976)

hydrogeological workers in northwest china's shensi province have located ground water on the loess plateau for people's communes since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. their actions refute the idea spread by some bourgeois scholars of the impossibility of tapping water on the loess plateau by the sinking of wells.

the hydro-geologists crossed mountains, ravines and gullies on the plateau in order to solve the problem.

the province now has 130,000 pump wells, eight times as many as in 1966. 513,300 hectares of land in the province are now watered by pump wells.

most of the land in shensi province is located on the loess plateau in the yellow river valley. there are few rivers and the water table lies deep. it has been threatened by drought for centuries. before liberation the peasants in many places on the loess plateau dug water pits to detain rain water, or climbed uphill to springs for water supplies for their daily life. the province did not have a single pump well. no harvest was brought in from large tracts of land due to a severe drought in 1929. hundreds of thousands of labouring people died of starvation and sickness on account of this and the extortion of taxes and levies by the kuomintang reactionaries.

sixteen thousand pump wells were sunk in the province between 1949 and 1965, all on the plains or in low-lying river valleys. most of them are 20 to 30 metres deep.

during the cultural revolution hydrogeological workers have acted upon chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. they have taken steps to implement the principle "take agriculture as the foundation" laid down by chairman mao. they did prospecting work and drew up hydrogeological maps in various places in cooperation with rural cadres at the grass roots and commune peasants. the ground water reserves they have located exceed the total found between 1949, the year of liberation, and 1966.

a mass drive to sink pump wells started throughout the province, on both the plains and the loess highlands. many pump wells on the highlands are 170 to 200 metres deep. several hundred rock drills are boring pump wells day and night.

hydrogeologists have run classes to disseminate information about this field and familiarize the commune peasants with well-sinking skills. they have trained over 1,000 technicians with basic knowledge about hydrogeology for communes and their subdivisions.

chingkangling ridge in fuping county serves to illustrate the changes which have taken place as a result of tapping the ground water in the highland area. local peasants were at the mercy of the elements for generations. they had to carry drinking water from the foot of the mountain some kilometres away. a provincial hydrogeological team in 1973 put up rock drills on the ridge and tapped the ground water perhaps for the first time in history. commune members levelled the land and dug canals and ditches to irrigate the arid land for the first time. the chingkangling production brigade had no rain for two months in the summer of that year, but its 13 hectares of irrigated farmland produced 30 more tons of grain that year.

over the past two decades and more, shensi province has dug and expanded canals and ditches and built reservoirs, electric pumping stations and large numbers of water conservancy projects. these irrigation facilities and projects have helped combat drought and waterlogging. shensi province has had good harvests 15 years in a row.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Vice Minister of Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1976)

viktor nushi, albanian vice-minister of trade, arrived here by air today for talks on sino-albanian trade.

meeting him at the airport were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, kao lu, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and musin kroi, minister-counsellor, and theohar fundo, commercial counsellor, of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

the bulgarian scientific and technical delegation led by s. sulemezov, head of the bulgarian group to the bulgarian-chinese commission for scientific and technical cooperation and chairman of the bulgarian central cooperative union, left peking for home by air today after attending the 14th session of the commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the chinese-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and constantine grigorov, bulgarian ambassador to china.

ambassador constantine grigorov gave a dinner yesterday evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. vice-minister yang li-kung was present on the occasion.

while in china, the bulgarian guests visited peking, wuhsi and nanking.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chester Ronning Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1976)

"the chinese people deeply mourn the loss in the death of their highly-respected teacher, liberator and chairman, mao tsetung", said canadian friendly personage chester ronning in an article in memory of chairman mao.

the article carried in the latest issue of "international perspectives", a bimonthly published by the canadian department of external affairs, stated that "the (chinese) people give mao tsetung the credit for laying the dynamic, ideological basis upon which an entirely new china is being built. they are naturally proud of their participation in these achievements but they are always conscious that it was the chairman who inspired them by his faith in them."

for the chinese people, ronning pointed out, the founding of socialism in china is providing "a relatively high standard in every aspect of an infinitely better life" "than the poverty, misery, disease, filth, hunger and starvation which characterized the life of the poor before the people's republic of china was established in 1949. they are determined to continue the revolution."

he praised chairman mao as one of the greatest revolutionary leaders in human history.

referring to chairman mao's revolutionary mass line, the canadian friend said that chairman mao had worked out "a policy especially adapted to the needs of the people and which, therefore, captured the imagination of the masses who participated willingly and enthusiastically in the arduous labour involved."

ronning also praised chairman mao for his decision to create people's communes in the countryside which "have tremendously released the consciousness and energy of the chinese peasants."

on the prevention of revisionism in china, ronning mentioned the may seventh schools initiated by chairman mao. chairman mao "wanted no return to another elite who never engaged in hand labour and therefore did not understand the basic peasants and workers of china," ronning said.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Bokassa Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 21, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, madame bokassa and the other distinguished guests visited kwangchow today and were given a warm welcome.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

this morning, the guests visited the lokang people's commune on the city's outskirts. gathering at the entrance to the village commune members beat drums and gongs, to warmly welcome the distinguished guests coming from afar. the outskirts of this southern china city of kwangchow are still shaded with green trees though winter has set in. the commune peasants, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua, are working with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm to grasp revolution and promote production in the current struggle to denounce the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four". the fields are a scene of good harvest. president and madame bokassa visited a small hydro-electric power station and inspected the reservoir. in the past, the place used to suffer from drought when it had no rain for three days and from waterlogging when it rained heavily. now production is going up year by year, because the reservoir has brought 1,600 hectares of farmland under irrigation. president bokassa warmly congratulated the commune members on their achievements. in the rice paddy fields, the commune members were busy threshing. president bokassa had a cordial talk with them and enquired about their work in making farm machines by self-reliance. then, the distinguished guests mounted a hill grown to pineapple and saw an orange orchard there. president bokassa happily had a group photo taken with the commune members.

the guests also visited the commune's plant repairing farm machines and its clinic.

in the afternoon, president and madame bokassa and the other guests visited the exhibition halls of china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair.

later, president and madame bokassa and their party attended a soiree sponsored by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and saw an acrobatic performance presented by junior acrobats.

President of Central African Republic and Wife Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 22, 1976)

salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, and madame bokassa left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of a successful official visit to china, bringing with them the deep feelings of the chinese people for the people of the central african republic.

alphonse koyamba, third vice-premier of the central african republic, and the other distinguished central african guests who accompanied the president on the visit also left by the same plane.

they were seen off at the airport by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, lo hsu and liu hua, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and li shih, chinese ambassador to the central african republic; and

wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, liang hsiu-chen and liu tien-fu, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, lin jo and li hui, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and more than 2,000 people.

adoum aganaye, ambassador of the central african republic of china, was also present at the airport to see them off.

the paiyun airport this morning flew the national flags of china and the central african republic. youngsters danced, waved flowers and colourful

ribbons and shouted slogans, hailing the success of the visit by the distinguished central african guests and wishing further development to the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

before they boarded the plane, president bokassa, madame bokassa and the other distinguished guests shook hands with vice-chairman li su-wen and vice-chairman wang shou-tao. president bokassa gladly waved to the well-wishers. the airport was a warm scene of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and the central african republic.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese NPC Delegation Calls on Iranian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 21, 1976)

ulanfu, leader, and chi peng-fei, deputy leader, of the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and all members of the delegation paid a call on iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda at the latter's office here this afternoon.

the prime minister received the delegation warmly and had a cordial and friendly conversation with it. ulanfu conveyed chinese premier hua kuo-feng's best regards to the prime minister who, in return, asked ulanfu to convey his best regards to the chinese premier.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and iranian senator admiral farajollah rasai were present on the occasion.

having spent two days in the south, the chinese delegation returned here from shiraz yesterday morning and visited the tehran oil refinery in the afternoon.

Chinese NPC Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 21, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and leader of the n.p.c. delegation, gave a farewell reception at the chinese embassy here this evening.

present at the reception were jaafar sharif emami, president of the iranian senate; abdollah riazi, speaker of the majlis (national consultative assembly); ezatollah yazdanpanah, vice-president of the senate; karim pasha bahadori, minister of information and tourism; manuchehr ganji, minister of education; nassir assar, under-secretary for political affairs of the foreign ministry; yousef khosh-kish, president of the bank melli iran, as well as senators, majlis deputies and other high-ranking officials of the government.

deputy leader chi peng-fei and all members of the n.p.c. delegation as well as chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts toasted for the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples.

Chinese NPC Delegation Winds Up Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 22, 1976)

the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader left here by special plane for kuwait today after its one-week friendly visit to iran.

the visit was paid in response to an invitation from the senate of iran.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were jaafar sharif emami, president, and ezatollah yazdanpanah, vice-president, of the iranian senate, senators including admiral farajollah razai who accompanied the delegation on its visit, and aboul hassan bakhtiar, chief of the protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs.

ulanfu, chi peng-fei and all members of the delegation warmly shook hands with president emami, vice-president yazdanpanah and the senators who came to see them off.

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching and his wife as well as officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Newspaper Hails China's Victory in Smashing "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 20, 1976)

the japanese newspaper "jinmin shimbo" in an editorial on november 17 warmly hailed the great historic victory of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

"the victory of shattering the counter-revolutionary plot of the anti-party 'gang of four'", the editorial said, "is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. this victory of the struggle is won by the communist party and people of china who have consistently upheld the basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism formulated by the great leader comrade mao tsetung. it is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for carrying on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the capitalist restoration, building socialism, persevering in internationalism of the proletariat, resolutely implementing the revolutionary diplomatic line chairman mao advanced, and uniting with the proletariat the world over and the revolutionary people of all countries, especially the people of the third world, in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, especially against hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states."

the editorial pointed out that the anti-party "gang of four" adopted a double-faced counter-revolutionary attitude towards the criticism and education given by chairman mao tsetung. it violated the basic principles of "the

three dos and three don'ts." the editorial said: "the three basic principles put forth by comrade mao tsetung are criteria to distinguish the correct line from the wrong and sharp weapons to identify the bourgeois agents within the party. the bourgeois careerists and conspirators within the party are no other than those who, under the sighboard of marxism, are invariably practising revisionism, undermining unity and playing with intrigues." "but the intrigues these careerists played with are against the will of the people. they are, therefore, bound to fail."

it further said, "the communist party of china with comrade hua kuo-feng as its head is undeniably a great, glorious and correct marxist-leninist party created and nurtured personally by comrade mao tsetung. it has won a decisive victory in repulsing the attack launched on the proletariat by the anti-party 'gang of four'."

the editorial stated, "the great victory of the communist party of china and the chinese people is also a great joy and a great victory for the proletariat and oppressed people throughout the world."

"since the passing of mao tsetung", the editorial added, "the imperialists, modern revisionists, reactionaries of all countries and anti-china and anti-communist revisionists of all countries have been making demagogic counter-revolutionary clamour about mao tsetung thought and china in the hope that a bourgeois counter-revolutionary coup d'etat might take place in china. but their illusion was smashed mercilessly by the great victory of the chinese people. historical experiences show that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is invincible. nobody can stop the forward march of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. any attempt to turn back the advance of the cause of the proletarian revolution against the law of history will certainly be punished by history and crushed into smithereens by the iron-fist of the proletariat." the editorial said, "because of the shattering of the counter-revolutionary scheme of the 'gang of four', the communist party of china, rallied round the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, has now become more consolidated and more vigorous. it is determined to carry out comrade mao tsetung's behests by carrying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the chinese people are in high spirit and fighting in solidarity. this gives immense encouragement to the people of japan."

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1976)

a seven-member health delegation from laos led by khamsengkeo sengsathith, departmental director of the ministry of public health, left peking by train today to visit other parts of china before going home.

while in peking, the delegation visited hospitals and medical research institutes and had discussions with chinese medical workers.

chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health, met and feted the delegation on the evening of october 18.

the delegation arrived in peking by air on october 16.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Concludes Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 21, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china left here for home today after a two-week friendly visit to pakistan.

while in the country, the troupe gave three performances in rawalpindi and six others in lahore and karachi to the warm welcome of the spectators.

the troupe gave three performances in lahore, capital of punjab province, from november 11 to 15 to the warm welcome of more than 3,000 spectators. the governor, ministers and other high-ranking officials of punjab province watched the performances.

the troupe was received by punjab governor mohammad abbas abbasi and other officials. speaking at a luncheon given by the punjab government in honour of the troupe on november 12, minister for revenue shaukat mahmood warmly welcomed the troupe, praised the friendship between pakistan and china, paid high homage to chairman mao tsetung and expressed high respect for chairman hua kuo-feng.

in karachi, the chinese troupe also gave three performances. accompanied by chinese ambassador lu wei-chao and chinese consul-general in karachi miao chiu-jui, abdul hafeez pirzada, pakistan federal minister for education, saw the third performance. at the end of the performance, minister pirzada mounted the stage, shook hands with the chinese artists and presented them with bouquets, congratulating them on their successful performance. alhazj mohammad dilawar khanji, governor of sind province, and other officials of the province saw the first performance given in karachi by the chinese artists.

the chinese guests called on sind governor dilawar khanji and attended the welcome meeting held by the karachi metropolitan corporation, and were present at receptions given respectively by the pakistan-china friendship society in karachi and other public organizations.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Romanian Vice Minister of National Defense

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with general sterian tirca, vice-minister of national defence of the socialist republic of romania.

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and colonel ioan dubesteanu, military, naval and air attache of the romanian embassy here.

present were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chai cheng-wen and chang ping-yu, director and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Plays First Match in Spain

(NCNA-English Madrid, Nov. 22, 1976)

the visiting chinese men's volleyball team played its first friendly match here with the spanish national men's volleyball team yesterday evening.

during the match, the spectators time and again warmly applauded the excellent technique and skill of both teams. the chinese team lost 0:3. after the match, a dinner party was given in honour of the chinese team by the spanish volleyball federation.

over two thousand people watched the match, among them were alicia lage, head of the department of physical education of the national delegation of the spanish women's section and alberto portell barat, president of the spanish volleyball federation and friends of other circles as well as representatives of chinese residents in spain.

chinese ambassador to spain ma mu-ming watched the match.

benito castejon, spanish national representative of physical education, received leading members of the chinese men's volleyball team this morning and held friendly conversations with them.

the chinese men's volleyball team with wang chia-hsiang as leader and chin shu as deputy leader arrived here for a friendly visit to spain on november 20 at the invitation of the spanish volleyball federation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes Swedish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 21, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here today in honour of jan myrdal, honorary president of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and his wife.

among the guests were mrs. bjork, wife of the swedish ambassador to china, and ake berg, counsellor of the swedish embassy here, and his wife.

present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Swedish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with jan myrdal, honorary president of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were wang ping-nan, president, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Vice Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications Meets Swiss Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 20, 1976)

shen kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, met h.a. laett, general manager of the swiss radio company, and his party, and had a friendly conversation with them here this afternoon.

the swiss guests arrived here on november 17.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Director General of International Air Transport Association Concludes China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1976)

knut hammarskjold, director-general of the international air transport association, and his wife paid a friendly visit to china from november 13 to 20. with him on the visit were the association's regional director mcgowen (special assignment) of asia and south pacific and regional technical director cunningham of south east asia and pacific.

while in china, they visited peking, shanghai and kwangchow and held talks with yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china. yen chih-hsiang gave a dinner in their honour.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CHIANG CH'ING

A Major Exposure of Chiang Ch'ing's Features in Worshipping Things Foreign and Returning to Ancient Ways

by

the propaganda team of the Tachai production brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 19, 1976)

Chiang Ch'ing styled herself "standard bearer of the proletarian cultural revolution" and constantly yelled: "The stage of literature and art should be occupied by the workers, peasants and soldiers." "It is necessary to diligently mold images of proletarian heroes." Now, let us unveil the inside story of the cultural life of Chiang Ch'ing based on her two interpositions in Tachai, and see what kind of stuff she actually is.

Last September, Chiang Ch'ing sneaked into Tachai and did many bad things which greatly infuriated the poor and lower-middle peasants. Assuming the dignified posture of the "emperor's father," she strutted and ran wild, and even our propaganda team became a cinder in her eye or a thorn in her side. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, our Tachai propaganda team adhered to the principle of amateurism, diligence and frugality, small-scale and diversification, composed and staged on its own a number of literary and art programs which were revolutionary in content and vigorous in form in close coordination with the political struggle to serve the three great revolutionary movements and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were warmly supported and acclaimed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. After Chiang Ch'ing's arrival, we organized a cultural soiree in her honor. However, after less than half an hour, she shook her head, frowned, and said that she had to leave and take a rest. This upset the schedule of our performance and we had to curtail many excellent programs.

However, less than two days later, also in Tachai, Chiang Ch'ing invited a group of artistes she specially brought to Tachai from Peking to stage for her. Some old operas such as "Beheading His Son at the Outer Gate" (辕门斩子), "Murdering the Emperor" (斩黄袍), "Broken Bridge" (断桥) and "Ruse of the Empty City" (空城计) in praise of emperors and princes, generals and ministers and scholars and beauties. She also permitted the literary and art workers who accompanied her to play for her ancient music, such as "Southern Tunes" (南曲) and "Northern Tunes" (北曲) as well as other moribund and decadent things. At such musical soiree, Chiang Ch'ing changed her attitude completely. She danced with joy, constantly clapped her hands and roared her approval, and even called for encores for some of the songs and had the performers played them for her again. This was not all. During the several days she stayed in Tachai, she even brought such western bourgeois film as "The Masked Bandit" to satisfy the cravings of her sordid ugly soul.

Like a merciless steel sword, the facts have ripped open the mask of "standard bearer of proletarian cultural revolution" worn by Chiang Ch'ing and exposed the vicious features of her deep hatred for the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat. She hated to the bone the literature and art loved by us poor and lower-middle peasants. We poor and lower-middle peasants bitterly hate the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist trash which she treasured and to which she gave the green light. What kind of a "standard bearer" is she? She evidently is a hatchet swinging hatchetman intent on cutting down the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat, an advocate of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art, and a fiend evoking the ghosts of mummies and foreigners.

What was even more vicious was that in the early part of September this year, when the great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill, Chiang Ch'ing sneaked again into Tachai in a vain attempt to suppress Tachai, cut down the red banner, and made preparations for the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. One day, the propaganda team was playing "The East Is Red" on Tiger Head Hill. When Chiang Ch'ing heard the song, she was actually so desperate and low spirited that she thundered: "Why are you singing 'The East is Red'? I am fed up with it!" "The East Is Red" is a song most loved by the revolutionary people of China and the revolutionary people of the world, and it is the most powerful music of the revolutionary era. Every time we hear this song, we seem to see the robust body of the great leader Chairman Mao and his kind smile, and our body is instantly suffused with warmth and strength. However, Chiang Ch'ing, this professed "standard bearer of the proletarian cultural revolution" and "pupil" of Chairman Mao, actually was "fed up" with "The East Is Red"! This not only showed that she detested the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat, but also revealed her lack of feeling for Chairman Mao and exposed the reactionary features of this bourgeois careerist and conspirator.

Tachai is a banner put up by the great leader Chairman Mao himself and the sinister hatchet of the "gang of four" could never cut it down. The Tachai propaganda team that was born and brought up in the storm under the guidance of of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art could never be knocked down by the counter-revolutionary cudgel of Chiang Ch'ing! Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and with the support of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, we have

occupied securely the stage of proletarian literature and art, and the vain attempt of the "gang of four" to corrupt us with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art could only be wishful thinking.

* * *

Ti K'e--The Demon in the Shadow of the Big Banner

- after reading Lu Hsün's "The Foreign Concession in March"

by

Ch'ü Shih (聚石)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 19, 1976)

After mastering Marxism, Lu Hsün always used his sharp power of observation to recognize the termites of all descriptions which wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks send shed light on their intentions, thus manifesting his high awareness of the line and art of struggle. Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who assumed the pseudonym of Ti K'e and was exposed by Lu Hsün in "The Foreign Concession in March," was a living specimen of this type of termites and one of the "demons lurking in the shadow of the big banner."

The incident was sparked by a novel entitled "The Countryside in August" but the profound cause of the controversy laid in class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Lu Hsün wrote a preface for "The Countryside in August" warmly affirming this novel which reflected the struggle of the people of the Northeast against the Japanese under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and exposed the policy of non-resistance of the Kuomintang. Lu Hsün predicted that this novel "naturally will not be tolerated by the Republic of China, and this matter will be very quickly confirmed." Things turned out just as he predicted. In less than three or four months after the publication of "The Countryside in August," Ti K'e published in March 1936 a sinister article entitled "We Must Make Self-Criticism" in "Torch," a supplement of Ta-wan Pao. As was pointed out by Lu Hsün, the title "has some drive," and under the headline, it actually cited quotations from Stalin as its theoretical basis. The article was full of such high sounding phrases as "helping" the author so that he "will not make the same mistake again" and "the need of establishing strong and healthy criticism." It was said that all these were made in "good intention."

During the middle part of the Thirties, a violent struggle between the two lines developed within the Party on the question of leadership on the Anti-Japanese National United Front. The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao repeatedly emphasized the need of adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in the hands of the Party on the united front, and exercising a firm grip on leadership. This was a Marxist-Leninist line. Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, however, completely blotted out the class struggle on the united front, fundamentally negated the leading role of the proletariat and its political party, and handed over the leadership to the big landlords and big bourgeoisie without putting up a fight. This was a line for bringing down to the Party and the country. "Literature for national defense" was a tattered banner hoisted by the Chou Yang gang on the basis of Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line.

In his sinister article Ti k'e congratulated in no uncertain terms "the establishment of the line of literature for national defense" and shouted

himself hoarse saying: "In order to establish literature for national defense, it is first necessary to establish stronger and more healthy criticism!" Under this capitulationist slogan, they elbowed aside people who disagreed with them, extensively practiced sectarian activities and frenziedly embarked on conspiracies and intrigues. They directed the spearhead of encirclement and attack against Lu Hsün who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chou Yang and company disbanded the League of Left-Wing Writers behind Lu Hsün's back and pieced together the Association of Chinese Writers and Artists under the "signboard of national defense." It was precisely this Ti K'e who, on the instruction of the Chou Yang gang and acting on thier behalf, vainly tried to pull by force Lu Hsün into this association.

When their plot went bankrupt, they intensified their encirclement and attack on Lu Hsün. Rumors and slanders of all descriptions and overt and covertly attacks were all directed at Lu Hsün. They claimed that "the present basic policy is still not understood" and that "this will promote the growth of evil tendencies." In the manner of a thief shouting "catch thief," they even made counter-accusations and pinned the label of "sectarianism" on Lu Hsün. In the face of this evil wave of capitulationism, Lu Hsün stood like a rock, unfurled his banner and put forward the tit-for-tat slogan of "popular literature of the national revolutionary war" against "literature for national defense," thus exposing their sinister motive and dirty underhand tricks.

It was precisely from the plane of the line that Lu Hsün gained an insight of the capitalist essence of Ti K'e's so-called "self-criticism" He profoundly pointed out: "Naturally, Mr. Ti K'e's 'desire to make self-criticism' is based on good intention, because 'those authors are ours.' However, we must at the same time never forget that there are also 'theirs' apart from 'ours,' and must not deal exclusively with 'theirs' among 'ours.' ... So long as there are still 'our' and 'their' literary circles, mere practice of self reproach to show one's 'correctness' or impartiality means in fact fawning on 'them' or disarming people on 'their' behalf."

Here, Lu Hsün used a popular and profound language to draw a clear line of demarcation between the two opposing camps of the Japanese imperialists and Kuomintang diehards and the Chinese nation and people between proletarian revolutionary line and Right-capitulationist line, thus hitting the sore spot of Ti K'e. In the eyes of Ti K'e and company, the boundary of classes and nations had long been removed, there was no longer any distinction between inside and outside or between the enemy and ourselves, and "we" and "they" had long since been "wallowing in the mud together." Just as was exposed by Lu Hsün: Former friends and enemies are all standing together on the same battlefront. "Once the talk of 'united front' emerges, the group of 'revolutionary authors' who defected to the enemy in the past gradually appear as men of vision in 'alliance'. Such dirty underhand tricks as total surrender and secret collaboration with the enemy have now become 'progressive' glorious undertakings."

Like a sharp dagger, "The Foreign Concession in March," laid bare the capitulationist features of Ti K'e and naturally threw him in a great panic and "made him feel uneasy for a number of days." He hastily wrote a letter to Lu Hsün to explain his position and make denials. In his letter he reiterated such appealing phrases as his "good intention" and "hope that you, sir, will understand my original intention." Even so, in his letter

he likewise could not repress his deep hatred toward Lu Hsün by saying that "this title of 'The Foreign Concession in March' hurts very much the feeling of everybody." What "feeling of everybody"? It was nothing but the feeling of the handful of capitulationists staying in the Foreign Concession. However, there was a sentence in this letter that could be given credence. This was the special explanation of Ti K'e that he "did not follow blindly" the criticism of T'ien Chün by Chou Yang and company. This was sufficient to show how highly conscious Ti K'e was in rallying under the big banner of "literature for national defense." This was a rather remarkable confession.

Forty years have gone by, but while time has washed away and diluted the memory of people, it failed to change in the least the demonic character of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and company. This gang of demons wormed their way more deeply into the revolutionary camp and got to the very heart of the revolution. They inflated themselves without limits, developed an extremely frantic and despicable lust for power and political ambition, and even formed a cabal for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. In the Seventies, they performed on the political stage of China a repulse scene that will live in history as a byword of infame. Today, in the great struggle to smash the "gang of four," as we read again this article written by Lu Hsün to expose Ti K'e, we deeply realize that after the ordeals of history, the article of Lu Hsün has become more radiant, and is our sharp weapon for combating the "gang of four." Just look at the "gang of four" of today. Are they not a gang of demons lurking under the shadow of the big banner and a gang of autocrats and despots who "pulled up a big banner for use as the tigerskin to wrap themselves and scare people, and at the slightest displeasure, relied on their influence(!) to incriminate people with dreadful charges?" Are they not a gang of capitulationists and traitors who have forgotten that there are also "theirs" apart from "ours," and "dealt exclusively" with "theirs" among "ours?"

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CRITICISM OF "GANG OF FOUR"

Rely on Our Own Efforts and Make Foreign Things Serve China

- a critique of the crimes of the "gang of four" in distorting and sabotaging the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts

by

the mass criticism group of the Ministry of Light Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 16, 1976)

How should we build up our own country after the seizure of power by the proletariat? Should we adhere to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts or should we worship things foreign and trail behind others at a snail's pace? This has always been an important component of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line."

Since the founding of the people's republic, by advancing along this line, we have defeated the imperialist blockade, withstood imperialist pressure, scored great achievements in socialist construction and built China from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with initial prosperity.

However, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, after our criticism of the revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and trailing behind others at a snail's pace pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan resorted to different tactics to practice metaphysics in a big way. They wantonly distorted and sabotaged the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," set relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve China against one another, denounced without exception the systematic introduction of some essential advanced technology and equipment from abroad on the basis of relying on our own efforts as "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace," pinned labels on people at random and brought great harm to the cause of socialist construction in China.

Our emphasis on self-reliance and placing the policy on the basis of our own efforts seeks not to advocate a "close-door" policy, but to learn the good experience and advanced science and technology of other countries and assimilate them for our use, so that we can eliminate the dross and select the essential, study and develop our own things, establish an independent and complete system of modern industry, and strengthen the material

base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is precisely what is meant by the better implementation of the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." However, making no distinction between right and wrong, the "gang of four" nonsensically accused the introduction of essential new technology and equipment as worshipping things foreign and entering the service of foreign bourgeoisie, and advocating "Westernization." This is a sensational and malicious vilification!

What are advocates of "Westernization"? They are a gang of people who dream of using foreign technology to uphold the tottering reactionary rule of the feudal bureaucrat-comprador force. Politically, they betray the interests of the people and follow a course of action that humiliates the nation and forfeits its sovereignty. Economically, they cause China to degenerate into a market for the imperialists to export capital, plunder resources and dump their merchandise. Their "Westernization movement" is completely a product of collaboration with imperialism. This is fundamentally different from maintaining the principle of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve China by our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We hold that the development of economic and technical exchanges, the exchange of supplies to make up what the other lacks and the learning of each other's strong points to overcome one's weaknesses under the principles of mutual respect of state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit between nations of different social systems are completely normal activities. This basically has nothing to do with the import of capital, much less can it be construed as becoming a market for the dumping of foreign goods.

For example, in recent years, China has introduced some new technology from abroad for the vigorous development of the petro-chemical industry, thereby establishing our own industrial system for raw materials, opening up new sources of raw materials for light industry and freeing ourselves from dependence on imported raw materials. This kind of essential introduction is precisely for enabling the Chinese economy to be built on the solid foundation of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. Even in our enterprises which have to introduce foreign equipment, the principle of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is also adhered to. Apart from main machinery and key equipment, all accessory equipment, parts and engineering projects for public use are manufactured and built ourselves as far as possible. The capital used for the introduction of equipment only makes up about half of the total investment for the whole plant. Facts have convincingly demonstrated that our introduction of advanced technology from abroad is precisely for increasing our strength in developing economic construction with our own efforts.

Our persistence in relying on our own efforts, making foreign things serve China, and adopting to the maximum advanced technology so as to enable the good science and technology of foreign countries to serve the cause of building socialism in China is precisely for persisting in taking China's own road in industrial development and accelerating the rate of development of socialist industry. The "gang of four" said that introduction of essential

new technology and equipment meant the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace" and "following in the footsteps of foreign people." This is utter nonsense. Our introduction of some new technology and equipment has always followed the principle of "application, criticism, improvement and creation" advocated by our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai before his death, adhered to the viewpoint of one dividing into two, and adopted the attitude of making analysis and criticism. This means learning from other countries those things compatible with the conditions of our country and useful to our country, criticizing and discarding the bad experiences of other countries and on the basis of invention, linking the study of foreign experience with our originality for improvement and raising standards.

The development of the chemical fiber industry in China is a convincing proof. In the Fifties, we introduced the technology for the development of viscose. In the early Sixties, we introduced the technology for the production of vinylon and chinlon and vigorously developed the synthetic fiber industry. In recent years, following the rapid development in China's petroleum industry, we again introduced equipment for the production of chemical fiber with petroleum and natural gas as raw material, and further accelerated the development of the chemical fiber industry. In capitalist countries, to increase the annual output of chemical fiber from 100,000 tons to 500,000 tons generally took from twenty to thirty years. Yet in China, by bringing the superiority of the socialist system into full play and adhering to the principle of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve China, it is possible to complete this process within ten years. Could such rapid progress be called the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace?"

As to the allegation that the introduction of advanced technology and equipment means "following in the footsteps of foreign people," the development of the production of viscose and vinylon in China is a convincing rebattal of this fallacy. After the introduction of equipment, by adhering to the principle of "application, criticism, improvement and creation" we made improvements on the imported foreign equipment, adopted a series of new techniques to shorten the original technological process and greatly increased the production efficiency of the plant. Take vinylon for example. In the early Seventies, summing up the experience of technical innovations, we designed and manufactured our own equipment, and built a number of new plants. Compared with the imported equipment, there is a reduction of about twenty percent in the total number of units of equipment used in the new plants, and the quantity of stainless steel consumed and the amount of the investment sunk are also cut by about half. The facts eloquently show that by adhering to the principle of relying on our own efforts and making foreign things serve China, we not only can develop production at a high speed, but also can go on creating and advancing technically and quickly catch up with and overtake the advanced world level.

Marxism holds that science and technology come from the summing up of production practice of the broad masses of laboring people, and like the development of productive forces, their development follows a process and is governed by given objective laws. Owing to different conditions in level of production, natural resources and social requirements, the development of some industrial departments and industrial techniques in various countries is either relatively advanced or backward, and this is an objective reality. All countries

and nations have their own strong points and salient features, and between them, there are bound to be things for exchange and replacement, experiences to draw from and innovations, inheritance and development, and things for affirmation and negation. Turning the pages of the world history of scientific ideas and history of technical development, up to the present we can find no country or nation which could monopolize the right of invention in all sciences and technologies. Those who think that any introduction of advanced technology stands for "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace" are in fact advocating the "close-door" policy. This is a sign of their stupidity and ignorance toward the history of human civilization and their malicious distortion of the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

"The gang of four" today accused this as "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace" and tomorrow attacked that as "worshipping things foreign" and "national betrayal and capitulation." Did they really want to maintain independence, keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on their own effort? No, they did not. Their sinister aim was to direct the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and at our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, in a vain attempt to knock down some responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and realize their rapacious design of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. In fact, they as a gang are out-and-out capitulationists and traitors who worship things foreign and maintain illicit contacts with foreign countries. That big careerist Chiang Ch'ing worshipped body and soul the bourgeois things of the West. Didn't that big conspirator Chang Ch'un-ch'iao want to import 550 vulgar films of the Western Bourgeoisie for their own appreciation? Large numbers of facts show that this gang of Marxist renegades--the "gang of four," are truly out-and-out foreign lackies.

The smashing of the "gang of four" has raised our morale. We are determined under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, unswervingly adhere to the great policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and build up our socialist country better still.

* * *

Renowned Model Workers in Taching Oilfield Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Taching, Nov. 23, 1976)

a number of model workers in the taching oilfield, china's biggest, have cited many instances to expose, criticize and denounce the vile crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" in attacking the oilfield.

taching is a red banner unit fostered by the great leader chairman mao himself, who had issued a series of important instructions on its development. our esteemed and beloved premier chou had made three inspection tours of the oilfield. he spoke highly of taching as a good example of studying and applying mao tsetung thought, of learning from the people's liberation army and applying its experience on political work, and of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. but the "gang of four" saw taching as a thorn in their flesh and attempted to pull down this red banner and write off its brilliance.

wu chuan-ching, renowned drilling worker and former leader of drilling team 1202, and chang yun-chung, party secretary of the no. 1 oil extraction department, said at a criticism meeting that the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party gang, proceeding from their counter-revolutionary aim stopped at no attempt to tamper with, distort and blockade the basic experience of the taching oilfield. the gang described the oilfield, which is a pace-setter in taking class struggle as the key link and keeping to the party's basic line, as "an example of production alone". taching's crude oil output this year is six times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has been a result of the efforts of the taching oil workers, who took class struggle as the key link and grasped revolution and promoted production. but the "gang of four" took this achievement as the "theory of productive forces". they urged industrial enterprises to learn from this unit and that, but never said "in industry, learn from taching". they even brought accusations against those advanced units that had learned from taching.

"we oil workers," the two taching men said, "relied on mao tsetung thought to start the oilfield. we relied on chairman mao's philosophical works 'on contradiction' and 'on practice'. but the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang said it was untrue and directed the spearhead of their attack at the great leader chairman mao who personally unfurled this red banner of taching. premier chou instructed us to conscientiously study 'on

contradiction' and 'on practice' and apply mao tsetung thought to running the socialist enterprise. the 'gang of four' knew this, but they smeared the oilfield, attempting to overthrow premier chou who upheld chairman mao's revolutionary line so that they could achieve their criminal aim to usurp party and state power."

ma teh-jen, comrade-in-arms of the late "iron-man" wang chin-hsi and a renowned pace-setter in oil industry, said: "the 'gang of four' unscrupulously persecuted 'iron man' wang chin-hsi. on 23 december 1966, chang chun-chiao alleged that wang chin-hsi was a 'man of vested interests who is so lavished with personal fame and gain and position that he has not the lightest desire for revolution'. thus he stirred up a gust of evil wind to attack and vilify the taching oil workers represented by wang chin-hsi. they said that 'taching is a black flag and a bogus pace-setter', that 'the taching cadres are bad and the taching experience has been puffed up', that all the 70 taching pace-setters and model workers were 'bogus pace-setters'. but under the guidance of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we taching workers thwarted the scheme of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party to pull down the red banner of taching, and continued our advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the "gang of four" used the portion of power in their hands to minimize the advanced experience of taching and tried hard to prevent it from being spread. li ching-jung, who was honoured as a "good cadre devoted to the public interests", said: "the 'gang of four' kept making trouble and carrying out sabotage activities to delay the convening of a learn-from-taching conference that people across the country longed for. they alleged that the film "pioneers" had serious political and artistic errors and put ten false accusations against the film, which truly depicts the pioneering taching oil workers. the taching experience would, more often than not, become target of criticism and attack in places under their control." li ching-jung declared with indignation: "the taching red banner can never be pulled down, nor can its experience be blockaded. the mass movement to learn from taching is now surging forward throughout the country like the waves of the yangtze river."

CELEBRATION OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS
AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Hailing the Great Victory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 22, 1976)

Red banners sweep the sky; the sound of drums shakes the earth.

On October 21, carrying portraits of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and holding bright red banners, 1,500,000 armymen and civilians from the side of steel-making firnaces, from suburbs and the countryside, from army barracks, from offices, schools and shops and from streets and lanes, surged like tidal waves into Ch'angan Street and into Tienanmen Square. The sound of firecrackers, slogan chanting and stirring music mingled and resounded to the skies. As if on a gala day, to the reverberation of thousands of gongs and drums, milling multitudes in joyous Peking shouted with raised arms giving voice to the cheering of 800 million people--"Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission!"--and the roar of anger of 800 million people--"Down with the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan!"

Let us cheer! Let us celebrate! Our great Party, great people and great army are on the way from victory to victory and have scored another stirring great victory in the struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party! Under the command of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we have smashed the anti-Party "gang of four" who plotted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought!

In the joyful atmosphere filled with the sound of firecrackers, gongs and drums, the brave and awe-inspiring commanders and fighters of the naval, land and air forces, giant posters on their shoulders, were walking over, poised and dignified, with firm steps. Veterans of the Old Red Army and the Old 8th Route who had rendered meritorious services for the people by following Chairman Mao in fighting south and north and those young fighters who had sturdily grown to maturity in the great cultural revolution were advancing shoulder to shoulder.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the army built by the great leader Chairman Mao himself and the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle to smash the anti-Party "gang of four", they were in high spirits and unfurled their banner. On seeing their own soldiers, the masses standing by the side of the Chinshui Bridge and in the center of the Square, their eyes moist with warm tears, rushed forward to hail them. Together they shouted at the top of their voices, "Rally most closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party 'gang of four' to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power!" Ear-shattering slogans mingled in unison just as the hearts of the fighters beat as one with the hearts of the masses.

Seeing such a moving scene, the commanders and fighters of the 6th Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison were emotionally roused. On the afternoon of October 20, when they heard that the Party Central Committee had taken bold and decisive measures against the anti-Party "gang of four," they were wild with excitement. Thunderous applause rent the air. The fighters said, "The 'gang of four' do all the bad things in the world. They could not have been more unpopular. They are extremely isolated and extremely weak. Their overthrow reflects the fundamental interests and the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It really wins the heart of the people and is a great satisfaction to the people!" That night, the fighters of the whole company set pen to paper with everyone playing a part in the battle. Every character was like a sharp arrow and every sentence like a shell shot fiercely at the anti-Party "gang of four." Today, they took part in the parade to celebrate the victory. Standing at the foot of the T'ienanmen tower and looking at the giant portrait of Chairman Mao, they made an oath of iron: We are Chairman Mao's guards. We will do everything according to Chairman Mao's instructions and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions. Wherever the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shows us, we will fight there, and will resolutely fight the anti-Party "gang of four" to the last!

From the long stream of people came the parading columns of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the people's communes. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants hate most bitterly the "gang of four" who usurped Party and state power; they cherish most the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. These days, everyone, male and female, old and young, puts on a smiling face. Even the verdant hills and the clean and blue streams burst into loud singing.

When the 1,000-odd poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yüanta Brigade of the Szuchich'ing Commune, which had once been honored with a brilliant comment from Chairman Mao, learned of the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in practicing revisionism, working for disunity, embarking on conspiracies and intrigues and usurping Party and state power, they spurted fire of anger from his eyes and clenched their fists tighter and tighter. On hearing that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had taken resolute and effective measures against the "gang of four" in good time, they instantly broke into applause like spring thunder. In the minds of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were whipped up waves of indignant denunciation and foams of joy. Old leader Wang Ch'eng-k'uei of the No. 7 production team said with irrepressible emotion: "The brilliant comment formerly made on Yüanta Cooperative by Chairman Mao guided us to step on the broad golden road of the people's commune. We will head for communism step by step. The great leader Chairman Mao has unfortunately left us, and the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants are torn by grief. Now, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the scheme of the anti-Party 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power. This is a great satisfaction to us poor and lower-middle peasants. With Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, we poor and lower-middle peasants are completely at ease. The 'gang of four' are a 'harm-doing gang' and are the sworn enemies of us poor and lower-middle peasants. Should their plot come through, our Party would turn revisionist, the state would change color, the dictatorship of the proletariat would become a fascist dictatorship, and

the laboring people would again be thrown into the hell on earth. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, fight these unrepentant capitalist-roaders on the capitalist road to the last, and in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao, grasp revolution, promote production and build a new socialist countryside in the pattern of Tachai."

With the termites eliminated, the combat banner becomes still redder. Workers down in the pits with bright mine lamps on their heads, textile female workers in their snow-white working clothes and machine builders smelling of fragrant machine oil held high fiery red banners and joyously marched along the broad and long Ch'angan Street. The broad masses of workers of the Peking Knitting General Factory beat gongs and drums, their hearts bursting with joy like the spattering firecrackers. Upon hearing the happy news of the smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four", the various branches of this factory burst into thunderous cheers. The workers brimming with warm tears had their hands red from sustained clapping but this failed to express their excitement. The workers waved their arms and cheered again and again giving vent to their boundless hatred against the anti-Party "gang of four."

At this heart-stirring moment, old worker Sun Hsiu-i was both happy and indignant. He was happy because the wise decision of the great leader Chairman Mao had been rapidly brought into realization, so that the leadership of the Party and the state could be really placed in the hands of genuine Marxist-Leninists and in the hands of those comrades who loyally carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao could surely be carried through to the end. He was indignant because the "gang of four" were venomous like snakes and scorpions and wicked like wolves. They wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and frenziedly plotted to usurp Party and state power. He said with excitement: "The anti-Party 'gang of four' are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and are insatiable political upstarts. They went against the tide of history in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. But all counter-revolutionaries plotting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat are shortlived. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has eliminated in good time this major scourge of the 'gang of four'. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Once we adhere to the fundamental principle of 'three dos and three don'ts," persist in 'reading and studying seriously,' and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a telescope and a microscope politically, we can discern all pseudo-Marxist political swindlers and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." What Sun Hsiu-i said was also what he and the broad masses of workers of the nitting factory did. These days, many workers came to work before daybreak and restudied the four great volumes by the first light of morning. After work, many people couldn't wait to take off their working clothes and, wiping off their sweat, they immediately set themselves to assiduously studying Chairman Mao's works. In the whole factory, there was whipped up a new upsurge in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

This happy news of extraordinary magnitude, like the strong East wind and the bugle call, stimulated people to advance triumphantly. Among the surging parading columns were revolutionary college and middle school teachers and students who raised high the big red streamer, "Warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission," and shouted at top of their voice the slogan, "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end." They were determined to fight to the end the "gang of four," the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

With light steps, the lovely Little Red Guards sang their own favorite song as they strolled across the Chinshui Bridge. The crisp drumbeats from their column gave expression to what was in their hearts: Sunshine and rain and dew nurture new seedlings. Under the sun, flowers grow red. We must obey Chairman Mao's words and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, study well and strive for progress every day.

Filled with militant pride, commercial workers, office cadres, barefoot doctors, "May 7" fighters, rusticated educated young people and revolutionary literary and art workers, filed past Tienanmen group by group and column by column. The slogans they chanted shook the skies and expressed their strong determination: We must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, restrict bourgeois rights, energetically support new socialist things, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end!

Night fell. The majestic Tienanmen tower, the stately Great Hall of the People, the towering Peking Hotel, and the broad East and West Ch'angan Streets were brightly lip up. The sound of firecrackers, gongs and drums and slogan chanting still echoed in the air. The parading columns still flowed on in an endless stream. This was a mighty army cheering the victory. This was a solemn oath-making contingent. The people rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and bravely forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line toward the brilliant and splendorous great goal of communism!

Jen-min Jih-pao worker-peasant-soldier correspondents
and Jen-min Jih-pao reporters

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OBEDIENCE TO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Obey Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua in All Our Actions

- By editorial department of Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

the "liberation army daily" published an article by its editorial department yesterday under the title "obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua in all our actions". full text follows:

history, in the final analysis, develops in accordance with the will and wishes of the people. the great leader chairman mao fully expressed the wishes of the hundreds of millions of chinese people in april this year when he proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council. throughout the country the people were happy from the bottom of their hearts and they paraded in warm celebration of this. at that time, chairman mao gave the explicit instruction that it was necessary to give publicity to comrade hua kuo-feng to make him known to the people of the whole country step by step. but the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, which controlled news media, refused to carry out chairman mao's instruction; it ground out some reluctant propaganda for a few days and stopped. after the passing of chairman mao, the "gang of four" became even more flagrant in their conspiratorial activities to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, in accordance with chairman mao's behest and the fundamental interests of the entire chinese people, shattered the plot of the "gang of four" at one blow, thus warding off a big retrogression in chinese history like the one the soviet union had experienced. this great historic achievement has been deeply engraved upon the memory of the 800 million chinese people. just as fighters come to know and trust their commander through the test of battle, the people in their hundreds of millions are exultant to have such a wise leader as comrade hua kuo-feng at the helm at this crucial historic moment of revolutionary struggle and they have come to love and trust him more deeply. the party, the government, the army, the mass organizations and the cultural and educational institutions from the east, west, south, north and centre burst out

in one strong voice: firmly support chairman hua as the leader of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua in all our actions excl.

marxism-leninism holds that the proletarian party must exist together with the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the historical period of socialism. the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and leadership over all work through its vanguards -- the communist party. the democratic centralism of the party, its discipline based on political consciousness and the revolutionary authority of its leadership are among the fundamental prerequisites of triumph over the bourgeoisie. in his classical work "on authority", engels sharply criticized anarchism and gave a profound exposition of the necessity and importance of revolutionary authority in all spheres from the struggle for production to class struggle and from economics to politics. he penetratingly expounded the thesis that "authority presupposes subordination", and explicitly pointed out that any action that damages revolutionary authority is either "creating nothing but confusion" or "betraying the movement of the proletariat" to "serve the reaction". it is common sense that without authority and subordination, machines cannot operate, trains cannot move and ships cannot sail. in order to acquire great fighting power and march in step in the battle against the bourgeoisie and in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction, the proletariat must rely on the leadership of the party that has revolutionary authority. leaders at all levels of a proletarian party, particularly leaders of the party central committee, must have revolutionary authority. the party central committee headed by chairman hua is the strong nucleus leading us forward in victoriously continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. obedience to the party central committee headed by chairman hua in all our actions is the fundamental guarantee for the vigorous development of the cause of our party.

in order to usurp party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" did their utmost to undermine the unity and unification of the party. in fact, they established another "central committee" and placed it above chairman mao and the party central committee. they opposed and

persecuted our great leader chairman mao, attacked and framed up our esteemed and beloved premier chou and vilified and defamed comrade hua kuo-feng, the successor chairman mao himself selected; they attempted to undermine the revolutionary authority of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and tried feverishly to establish the counter-revolutionary authority of the "gang of four". they trampled on discipline and damaged the party's style of work. they stirred up all sorts of reactionary ideological trends and worked ceaselessly to "overthrow all", to fan up bourgeois factionalism, search for "agents" at every level and winkle out "capitalist-roaders" everywhere, so as to create ideological confusion among the people, disrupt party organizations and the revolutionary ranks and undermine the revolution, production and everything else. they are the arch-criminals in undermining the party's centralized leadership and proletarian revolutionary authority.

chairman mao consistently stressed that victory can be achieved only by marching in step and obeying orders in all actions. he himself formulated the party's unified discipline. when the revolution was at a turning point and when an important two-line struggle was going on, chairman mao himself led us in singing the song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and taught us that we should not only sing but also explain it and act accordingly. he time and again reiterated the principle of democratic centralism -- the individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and the entire membership is subordinate to the central committee -- so as to educate the whole party to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action, and to win victory by concerted efforts. at present, when a great victory has been won in the struggle to smash the "gang of four", for the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua in all their actions means to consolidate and develop this victory, display the revolutionary spirit of beating the dog already in the water, boldly mobilize the masses, and concentrate all forces to settle accounts thoroughly with the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes politically, ideologically and organizationally and wage an all-out people's war to penetratingly expose and thoroughly repudiate the "gang of four".

the "gang of four" is a gang of conspirators, careerists, big despots and ultra-rightists. they are out-and-out flunkeys of foreign imperialism, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. the contradiction between us and them is a contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. the struggle between us and them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between marxism and revisionism. the "gang of four" are the arch foes of our party, the working class, the people throughout the country and the chinese nation. we must not be equivocal or merciful in dealing with this gang of ferocious class enemies. we must mercilessly expose and roundly criticize them, completely repudiate and discredit them and relentlessly overthrow them. being benevolent to them would be a crime against the people. every revolutionary comrade must conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, particularly chairman mao's important instructions on the criticism of the "gang of four", gain a deep understanding of the nature and the far-reaching significance of the struggle, firmly implement the fighting calls of the party central committee, adopt a firm and clear-cut political stand and take an active part in the great struggle. the people throughout the country should make concerted efforts to win several big victories on the ideological and political fronts and strive for the complete victory of the struggle.

the elimination of the "gang of four", a bunch of gods of plague, has stimulated the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the more than thirty million communist party members and the eight hundred million people across the land of 9.6 million square kilometres of china. under the unified command of the party central committee headed by chairman hua, they are transforming this enthusiasm and creativeness into a powerful motive force in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. in high spirits and with redoubled energy, they are striving to make up for the losses in time and material wealth caused by interference and sabotage by the "gang of four". a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness is emerging before us. the revolutionary torrent of hundreds of millions of chinese people is rolling on with a momentum capable of toppling mountains and draining the seas.

REFORM OF STATE ORGANS

North China County Sets Pace in Reforming State Organs

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 23, 1976)

most of the leading members and cadres of hsiyang county of shansi province, north china, work alongside the masses at the grassroots in daytime and do office work in the evening. the county introduced this practice during the great proletarian cultural revolution. more and more state organs in china are now following its example.

hsiyang county with a population of 200,000 has 180 office cadres at county level. only 30 of them remain at the county seat to perform routine duties. the rest take part in productive labour or work at selected grassroots units to acquire first-hand experience and come back to their offices in the evening to read documents, study, hold meetings or handle other affairs often deep into the night.

the county offices receive cadres from grassroots units and ordinary peasants at any time of the day, even on sundays. the people are satisfied with their whole-hearted service.

state organs at all levels in china have taken steps to revolutionize their work during the cultural revolution in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." hsiyang county set a good example in this respect.

the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture commended by chairman mao himself, is located in this county. before the cultural revolution, however, the principal leading cadres of the county followed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the more than 300 local office cadres spent most of their time sitting in the office, hearing reports and giving telephone instructions. a matter had to go through a whole series of procedures before it was settled.

the new county revolutionary committee launched a mass movement to learn from tachai immediately after it was set up and re-organized its organs accordingly. the committee organized cadres to assiduously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and criticizing revisionism and paid close attention to the cadres' ideological revolutionization. at the same time,

it sent cadres down to the grassroots and invited representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants to offices to listen to their opinions so that the cadres maintained constant, extensive and close ties with the masses.

then it began to cut the overlaping structure by sending one-third of the leading cadres to work at grassroots and another one-third to make investigations and help local cadres at selected units. this is done in rotation. at the end of a year, those who make investigations are required to report on the ideological and political work and production of the units in which they work and on how participated in collective productive labour.

ordinary cadres, especially young ones, are asked to go to work as commune members for at least three months, during which they eat, live and do productive labour alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants.

all members of the hsiyang county party and government organs from party committee secretary to staff members are required to put in 100 workdays a year either in rural areas or at worksites of water conservancy construction.

the remainder who do routine office work divide their office hours equally between office work and physical labour. apart from cultivating experimental plots, they often work in nearby production brigades or on water conservancy projects.

representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants are invited to supervise and help revolutionize the work of local government organs. the county started this practice in 1971. these representatives work, attend meetings and live with the cadres and put forward their suggestions.

by going down to grassroots units and taking part in physical labour, the office cadres learn from the masses, establish flesh-and-blood ties with them and share their feelings and ideas. this has brought great changes to office work.

now, all county-level departments have put the stress of their work on grassroots units. in the county's water conservancy bureau only one person on duty stays in the office. all the other 19 cadres and technicians work at construction sites all year round. in the past, cadres sat in the office issuing instructions. now the director and deputy directors of the bureau telephone their instructions to the office from the construction sites. last year, the bureau director worked at a construction site for about 300 days, half of which were spent on physical labour.

the revolutionization of state organs has tightened the relations between the masses and the party and government departments. the masses now directly consult county leaders, when they have problems.

with the revolutionization of office work the administrative structure has been simplified and forms and documents and meetings have been reduced and cadres at the grassroots have more time to go deep among the masses. on the average, each of the 20 people's communes in hsiyang county has 15 cadres. each commune has only one cadre staying in the office to perform routine duties, and all the rest work in production brigades all year round, putting in at least 200 work-days a year.

FARM IMPROVEMENT

Farm Improvement Projects in Northeast China Provincce

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 23, 1976)

rural cadres and commune members in the northeast china province of kirin, with high aspirations for socialism, have been working together in an unprecedented drive to build farm improvement projects while deepening the criticism of the "gang of four" and advancing in the movement to learn from tachai.

about 3,220,000 people in the province are now engaged in this work. in mountainous areas, the commune members are widening the terraced fields to make them suitable for mechanized cultivation. in plains, they are working on water conservancy projects and improving the fields in many ways to ensure stable, high yields. up to november 10, about 164,000 hectares of farm land had thus been improved, and work had started on more than 1,000 dams, ponds and reservoirs and 300 pumping stations.

more than 60,000 cadres of the province have gone to the grass-roots to join commune members in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, in the criticism of the counter-revolutionary "gang of four" and in productive labour.

the average temperature in this northeast china province is low. but the peasants engage in farm improvement round the year, particularly after autumn harvest when they would throw most of the manpower into the work.

toward the end of october, the provincial committee of the chinese communist party called an on-the-spot meeting to discuss further steps to be taken for this purpose. on this basis, various prefectures, counties and communes have drawn up their own plans for the current winter-spring period according to their different natural conditions and the principal contradictions affecting their agricultural production. these plans combine the building of irrigation facilities with the transformation of mountains and rivers, afforestation, farmland improvement and road building. the over-all purpose is to bring about a fundamental change in farming conditions by bringing into full play the superiority of the people's commune and mobilizing the masses.

the projects are being undertaken by production teams and brigades separately or jointly. sometimes the peasants of several communes or even a whole county would concentrate their efforts to build the projects one by one so as to produce the maximum effect. attention is also paid to scientific farming to help ensure a good harvest next year.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Prefecture Reports Excellent Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 23, 1976)

hsuchang prefecture of honan province, an important grain and tobacco producing region in central china, reports a 30 per cent increase in grain output and a 40 per cent increase in tobacco output this year over 1975, itself a good year. the prefecture's 466,000 hectares of grain crops showed a net increase of 600,000 tons over last year. it also achieved record harvests in cotton and oil-bearing crops.

the harvest was excellent throughout the 12 counties and the outskirts of two cities under the prefecture. country roads are seething with tractors, trucks and horse carts laden with newly harvested grain. threshing and winnowing machines are humming day and night. many production teams and brigades are busy enlarging granaries and tobacco storages to cope with the enormous increases in output.

local cadres and commune members attributed the excellent harvest to the prefecture's deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai and build up tachai-type counties, in response to comrade hua kuo-feng's call at the national learn-from-tachai conference in october 1975.

however, when the cadres and commune members of hsuchang prefecture were grasping revolution and promoting production in accordance with the guiding principle of the national learn-from-tachai conference, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four" came out with criticism of the "theory of productive forces" to throw a spanner into the works. but the cadres and commune members just ignored them and went on with a new upsurge in learning from tachai in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line and strongly criticized revisionism and put every effort into building socialism.

the prefecture undertook many farmland improvement and water conservancy projects last winter and this spring. production in hilly yuhsien county used to be greatly hampered by the dearth of water. since last winter, the commune members have built many medium-sized and small projects which make use of every possible source of water to bring 36,000 hectares under irrigation. though there was a long dry-spell this autumn, the county benefited from these projects and wrested a good harvest. its average per-hectare grain yield was 50 kilogrammes higher than last year's. many other counties also completed a record number of

farmland improvement and water conservancy projects during last winter and this spring. this constituted an important factor in this year's good harvest.

another factor was scientific farming to which the prefecture paid great attention. peasants make up the main body of fast-expanding force of scientific research and experimentation. they help introduce new techniques and new ways of farming. in hsiangcheng county alone, there are as many as 30,000 agro-technicians. they have helped sum up experience in all farming processes -- from seed selection to harvesting. as a result, per-hectare grain yield exceeded 6 tons. per hectare tobacco yield reached 3.9 tons, 50 kilogrammes more than that of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Albania and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

among the guests were li chiang, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung and yu chan, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; li yi-mang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

ambassador behar shtylla said in a toast: our two countries formally established diplomatic relations 27 years ago, just at a time when the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china on the tienanmen rostrum and albania was celebrating the fifth anniversary of its liberation. the unity, friendship and relations of mutual aid and cooperation between our two countries has since registered a great development. this friendship was founded personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha on the basis of the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been tempered in the struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, soviet social-imperialism, revisionism and all reaction of the world and in the common struggle to build socialism. our party and people are striving for the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and fraternal cooperation with the communist party of china and the chinese people.

in reply, vice-minister yu chan said: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are great. based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism,

they have been long tested. this friendship has been inspiring us to win great victories in both socialist revolution and construction and has increased our confidence and strength in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

he said: we are now still facing the arduous tasks of carrying out socialist revolution and construction and opposing imperialism and revisionism; our joint struggle and common cause need the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and the relations of mutual aid and co-operation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese people are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and closely unite with the albanian comrades-in-arms to fight shoulder to shoulder for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction and the realization of the great goal of communism.

in the course of the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries raised glasses time and again to drink to the health and long life of comrades hua kuo-feng and enver hoxha.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

a chinese trade delegation led by hsi yeh-sheng, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here by air today on a visit to bangladesh.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu shu-tung, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and abdul momin, ambassador of bangladesh to china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Paintings by Chinese Peasants Welcomed in Britain

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 22, 1976)

an exhibition of paintings by china's huhsien county peasants held here under the auspices of the arts council of great britain was welcomed by the british people.

this was the first exhibition of modern paintings reflecting china's socialist revolution and socialist construction held in britain. 80 works by 60 chinese peasants were on display. since august 13 the exhibition had been run in billingham, bromsgrove and cadiff before it was moved to london. it is due to close here on december 23.

many visitors warmly praised these paintings as a vivid expression of the new face of china's socialist villages and being helpful for understanding the great changes in the chinese countryside brought about by the chinese revolution.

lord donaldson, deputy-secretary of the british department of education and science in charge of arts, a number of local officials, and leaders of the great britain-china centre, the society for anglo-chinese understanding and other friendly organizations visited the exhibition and so did ambassador sung chih-kuang and other chinese diplomats.

Minister Li Chiang Visits British "48 Group" Broadcasting, Radar and Instrumentation Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, visited the british "48 group" broadcasting, radar and instrumentation exhibition this afternoon.

accompanying minister li chiang on the visit were sidney gordon sloan, leader of the british exhibition group and chairman of the british "48 group"; john hollis etheridge, deputy leader, and roland berger, secretary-general, of the exhibition group; e. youde, british ambassador to china; and e. t. davies, counsellor of the british embassy here.

others seeing the exhibition included wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, chi chao-chuan, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and liang shang-yuan, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

minister li chiang met and had a friendly talk with the exhibition group leader sloan, deputy leader etheridge and secretary-general berger before he saw the exhibition.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friend on Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 22, 1976)

chairman mao tsetung was one of the greatest revolutionary teachers and leaders in human history, said canadian friendly personage james endicott in an article carried in the latest issue of the bimonthly "this magazine".

he said that chairman mao was thoroughly dedicated to dialectical materialism and historical materialism as set forth by marx, engels and lenin and made them applicable and creative in the chinese revolution. "through long years of struggle he successfully linked marxism-leninism with the objective realities of china."

he said that mao tsetung thought "has become an enduring and creative influence, not only in the continuing revolution in china but in all revolutionary movements, especially present-day ones in the third world."

referring to the chinese people's liberation army, he said that it "is to a large extent the creation of the political philosophy of mao tsetung" and is trained to serve the people.

on sino-soviet relations, he said the chinese communist party led by chairman mao has been strongly opposed to soviet revisionism and its "patriarchal party" attitude towards the chinese party as early as 1956. the chinese communist party "declared that the new czars in russia had become aggressive social-imperialists, flaunting the signboard of socialism."

james endicott said that chairman mao considered the third world as the main force that would bring about the defeat of the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. "consequently, china gives support to all national liberation struggles" in the world.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Workers for China-Japan Friendship Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 23, 1976)

the delegation of workers for china-japan friendship left here for home by plane today after its visit to japan. the leader of the delegation is wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and its deputy leader is chin li, a council member of the association.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: shigeru fujita, chairman of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox), hisao kuroda, chairman of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), seimin miyazaki, director of the association, and other japanese friends of various circles. also on hand at the airport were officials of the chinese embassy here and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

after its arrival in japan on november 9 the delegation visited tokyo, saitama, osaka, nara and other places. it was warmly welcomed by the japanese people.

at the end of its visit, the delegation held a farewell reception here. japanese friends of various circles and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu were present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese NPC Delegation Arrives in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Nov. 22, 1976)

the delegation of the chinese national people's congress arrived here this morning from tehran by special plane for a friendly visit to kuwait. the delegation is headed by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, with chi peng-fei, its secretary-general as deputy head.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sheikh saleman al duaij, minister of state for justice and administration; abdullatif fahed al fulaij, secretary general, and mohammed ibrahim al askari, assistant secretary general, of the kuwaiti national assembly.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were present at the airport.

pak il bom, representative of the commercial representation of the democratic people's republic of korea to kuwait, was also present.

minister saleman expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation in a speech at the airport, saying "there are many common principles between us. although our political, economic and social systems are different we both stand for peaceful coexistence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty." he added that kuwait supports the people's struggle for national independence.

in reply, vice-chairman ulanfu conveyed the cordial regards of the chinese people to the friendly kuwaiti people. "both china and kuwait belong to the third world and both are developing countries," he said. "the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries have had a satisfactory development with the concerted efforts of the two sides since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries in 1971. i believe that the present visit of the chinese delegation will certainly enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and kuwait and promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries," he added.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Residents in Mauritius Celebrate China's Great Historic Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

chinese residents in mauritius yesterday held a reception in port louis, capital of that country, warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and the great victory in shattering the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power, according to a port louis report.

with great emotion, the chinese residents attending the reception talked about the excellent situation in their motherland. they said that after the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao chinese residents abroad, like the people of all nationalities of their motherland, were deeply grieved and anxious about the destiny and future of their motherland. at this crucial moment came the stirring and exceptionally good tidings from their motherland to the effect that comrade hua kuo-feng, personally selected by chairman mao to be his successor, has been appointed chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and its military commission; and the party central committee headed by chairman hua has shattered at one swoop the scheme of the anti-party clique of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. chinese residents abroad warmly greet this great victory and congratulate the people in the motherland on having their own wise leader. it is the common aspirations of the 800 million people of the motherland and those of chinese residents abroad.

the reception was permeated with a joyful atmosphere. the participants repeatedly drank toasts to their dear motherland, whose people, under the leadership of chairman hua, would carry on chairman mao's behests and build china into a more prosperous and powerful country.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Nov. 22, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng arrived here today at the invitation of the mexican government to attend the inauguration of president jose lopez portillo which will take place on december 1.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were manuel alcala, representative of the mexican foreign ministry; antonio villalva acevado, general of international technical cooperation of the foreign ministry, and other officials of the mexican government.

also present at the airport was yao kuang, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to mexico.

leader of the delegation hsiao peng told the press at the airport that the chinese government delegation feels very happy to be able to participate in the coming inauguration and brings along the profound friendship of the chinese people for the mexican people. he said he believes that the friendly relations between china and mexico will further grow in future and wish the mexican people new successes in defence of national independence and state sovereignty as well as in the development of national economy under the leadership of president lopez.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hsinhua Correspondent's Commentary Exposes New Tsars' Sham Disarmament, Wild Military Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

the brezhnev clique has set a new world record in terms of the scope and pace of its efforts in the arms race for the purpose of world domination, but it keeps paying lip service to "disarmament", describing it as a "call of the times" and a "call of conscience". it is disgusting that the clique should act "benevolently" like a priest and "piously" like a religious believer.

tass claims that "the first half of the 1970s was the most fruitful period in the field of disarmament in the whole post-war period." an explanation about this statement is supplied by "pravda" which says, "more agreements were concluded between the soviet union and the united states in the past five years than throughout the history prior to the five years." true, the two superpowers did indeed play many frauds and tricks and sign many agreements in the first five years of the 1970s to contend for world hegemony and hoodwink public opinion. according to soviet statistics, they concluded no less than 30 agreements, averaging one in every two months. if these agreements had been able to replace actual disarmament and "give effect to disarmament", all the armed forces of the soviet union and the united states would have long been disarmed to the last man and nowhere would one find the need for them to continue hawking "disarmament" all day long. unfortunately, agreements are after all "mere agreements", and under the cover of these agreements the two superpowers have been vying with each other in frantic arms expansion. the new tsars, in particular, have been faster in the arms race and may well be called a world champion. the soviet union itself has had to admit in the sixth issue, this year, of the soviet journal "u.s.a." that "the agreements already reached have not yet checked the arms race for the time being". this admission is somewhat far-fetched. "for the time being" is in fact an understatement; "forever" is the right word.

then where can the people find the "effect" of these agreements as advertized by moscow? the "effect" is there for all to see if only the new tsars are stripped off the mask of "disarmament". contrary to the lies spread by moscow, the first half of the 1970s was precisely "the most fruitful period" in soviet arms expansion. during the period, the total soviet military strength increased from 3 million men (in the late 1960s) to 4.2 million; the average annual rate of increase of soviet military spending grew from 11 to more than 12 per cent. and quite a few western sources estimated that it ranged from 13 to 15 per cent. the share of military spending in the total national income increased from 17 to some 20 per cent. the number of soviet strategic weapons (mainly inter-continental missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles and long-range bombers) was over 900 less than that of the united states in 1972 when the two countries began their nuclear negotiations, but it exceeded that of the united states by 280 in 1974 when the vladivostok (haisenwei) negotiations were under way, and by about 400 the next year.

in the first half of the seventies, the new tsars were more frantic in speeding up the expansion of nuclear arms. a recent report of a west german newspaper said that the soviet union conducted some 50 tests in the last three years on four missile systems, three of which were inter-continental. all these missiles can be equipped with multiple warheads. such is the "effect" of moscow's "disarmament".

mr. gromyko has said, "the arms race still goes on -- and at a faster pace at that". mr. brezhnev has admitted that he is "sitting upon mountains of arms". the soviet journal "u.s.a." has admitted that the burden of the arms race "weighs heavy on the united states and the soviet union". such being the case, why is the soviet union disinclined to do one practical thing or two to show its sincerity for "disarmament"? its day-to-day talk about "disarmament" goes hand in hand with its feverish arms expansion. it is virtually a mockery of human dignity when brezhnev and company talk lavishly about the "call of conscience".

the swindlers are finding the going very tough as the people of various countries have seen more and more clearly the true features of the soviet revisionists who pretend to call for disarmament but actually want arms expansion. the malaysian paper "kuang hua yit pao" said editorially on october 2: "facts in the past proved that the so-called disarmament and detente are pure nonsense." the tunisian paper "l'action" commented on october 7 that the superpowers in the world, in the present circumstances, "have never had the idea of reducing their armaments"; on the contrary, "they are doing their utmost to possess most sophisticated and most destructive arms". mexican president luis echeverria alvarez recently pointed out in explicit terms that the united states and the soviet union "are arming themselves and preparing" for world war three.

the bosses of the kremlin are making a big fanfare about "disarmament", but they are in fact mad for arms expansion. hitler acted exactly the same way as brezhnev is doing today. hitler came to no good end, nor will brezhnev and company because they are all paper tigers before the revolutionary people of the world.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

the sri lanka men's volleyball team wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

while in china, the sri lanka men's volleyball team visited peking, wuhan and kwangchow where they had friendly matches with chinese men's volleyball players.

team leader d. p. wickremasinghe and his wife left kwangchow for home yesterday.

Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

the sri lanka shipping delegation led by ranjit g. de silva, general manager of the ceylon shipping corporation, left peking today after attending the fourth meeting of the joint committee of the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service. it will visit kweilin and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

China's Stand on Admission of Angola to UN Membership Reiterated at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1976)

a draft resolution recommending the admission of angola to membership in the united nations was adopted at the u.n. security council today. the chinese representative did not take part in the voting but explained once more china's principled position on the question.

in his statement, chinese representative lai ya-li said, "on the 23rd of last june, when the security council was considering angola's application for

membership in the united nations, the chinese delegation stated its principled position on this question, pointing out that as we were firmly against providing social-imperialism with a pretext for prolonging its acts of aggression and interference in angola, we had decided not to participate in the vote on the relevant draft resolution. today, after nearly five months have elapsed, people can see clearly that there is no fundamental change in the situation of angola." in view of the foregoing, the chinese delegation decided not to participate in the vote.

the vote on the draft resolution was 13-0 with the united states abstaining.

UNESCO General Conference Adopts Resolution Urging International Non-governmental Organizations to Exclude Chiang Clique

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Nov. 22, 1976)

the 19th session of the unesco general conference at its plenary meeting here this afternoon passed a resolution urging all the international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with the unesco to take measures immediately to exclude the bodies or elements linked with the chiang clique.

the resolution says that the general conference, "while noting with satisfaction that some international non-governmental organizations in pursuance of the relevant resolutions of the unesco have already excluded bodies or elements linked with the chiang clique" also noted "with concern that bodies or elements linked with the chiang clique illegally usurping the name of china or using other names continue to conduct illegal activities within certain international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with the unesco."

the resolution says that the unesco general conference invites the director general to communicate this resolution to all the international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with the unesco so that these organizations concerned should take action in pursuance of this resolution.

the resolution was presented to the plenary meeting after a draft resolution was adopted by commission three of the current session of the unesco general conference on november 2. in introducing the draft resolution on the same day, deputy head of the chinese delegation hu sha reiterated china's principled stand in a speech. he said, "there is only one china

in the world, that is the people's republic of china. taiwan is one province of the people's republic of china and is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. the chiang clique entrenched in taiwan has long been spurned by the chinese people. the bodies or elements linked with it have no right whatsoever to join any international organizations, whatever name they may use." he pointed out that a few leaders of certain international organizations have hitherto continued to permit the chiang bodies or elements to carry out illegal activities in these organizations in violation of the resolution adopted by the unesco general conference at its 18th session and in interference in china's internal affairs.

delegations from the democratic people's republic of korea, vietnam, tanzania, zambia, mozambique, guinea, congo, mauritania, niger and other countries spoke at the meeting. they resolutely supported china's position and urged all international non-governmental organizations to expel the bodies and elements of the chiang clique from these organizations.

Special Committee on UN Charter to Continue Work

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1976)

the sixth committee (legal) of the u.n. general assembly adopted a draft resolution today that the special committee on the charter of the united nations and on the strengthening of the role of the u.n. organization should continue its work.

the draft resolution was sponsored by 62 countries including china.

the review and amendment of the u.n. charter is a just demand raised over years by numerous small and medium-sized countries, particularly third world countries. they have expressed this strong desire on various occasions both inside and outside the united nations.

during the 6th committee's debate on the question from november 11 to 19, representatives of many small and medium-sized countries unanimously pointed out that the u.n. charter which was formulated 31 years ago could no longer fully reflect the greatly changed international relations, nor could it suit the needs of the situation today.

the representative of the philippines said that never in history has the world changed as rapidly as it is now doing. "new circumstances make new demands on us all, and on our institutions as well," he said.

the representatives of ghana, peru, venezuela and others pointed out that the u.n. charter was drawn up at a time when the majority of the present u.n. members were not independent. when the united nations was founded, only 50 states signed the charter. now, there are about 150 member states. present-day needs require that the charter be regularly amended. the revision should be directed to the restructuring of united nations organs. the principles of non-interference and equality as well as the new economic order should be fully reflected in the charter.

the representative from jamaica emphasized that the u.n. charter should contain a general outline of the new economic order. stressing the need for more equitable economic relations among states, he supported the proposal that the charter should contain a provision on the permanent sovereignty of the peoples over their natural resources.

representatives of many third world countries pointed out that it is intolerable for the big powers to abuse the veto power. the representative from chad stressed that the security council should not be monopolized by big powers. the representative of congo noted that the right of veto which only the big powers enjoy contains a potential danger to the united nations.

chinese representative ho li-liang said in her speech, "motivated by their needs of practising hegemonism in the united nations, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have always rejected the just demand of the numerous states members and are opposed to the review and amendment of the charter. that superpower which flaunts the banner of socialism is particularly vicious in this respect. it mortally dreads the demand and suggestions for the review and amendment of the charter and has repeatedly clamoured for the deletion of this item. it has resorted to every possible means to obstruct and sabotage the work of charter review and even tried to stop the mission of the special committee on the charter of the united nations. however, by its disruptive activities this power has not succeeded, and cannot possibly succeed, in checking the advance of the trend for the review and amendment of the charter. on the contrary, it has landed itself in ever greater isolation."

the chinese representative refuted a host of fallacious arguments against the review and amendment of the charter as spread by soviet social-imperialism. "it is quite common for the two superpowers, out of their needs of contending for hegemony, to misuse wilfully their privileges in the united nations to block the passage of certain resolutions which uphold justice," she said.

the chinese representative noted, "the superpower allegation that charter amendment would lead to war and that those in favour of charter amendment want to provoke conflicts among big powers is a baseless and preposterous argument designed to misplace charges. its purpose is to thwart the campaign of charter amendment by intimidation and to divert people's attention from the superpower practice of power politics and its arms expansion and war preparations." "in obstinately opposing the amendment of the charter by advancing all kinds of fallacious arguments and threats, the purpose of this superpower is to cling desperately to its privileges so as to serve its rivalry with the other superpower for hegemony within and outside the united nations."

"the chinese delegation," she said, "consistently holds that the principle of equality among all countries, big and small, should be practised in the united nations, that the u.n. affairs should be managed by all the states members and not controlled by the superpowers. the chinese delegation supports the just demand of the numerous small and medium-sized countries for the review and amendment of the charter. basing themselves on the purposes and principles of the charter, many countries have put forward views in principle on the amendment of certain provisions of the charter, such as expanding the power of the general assembly, restricting the power of the security council, changing the composition of the security council, and limiting or abolishing the veto right of the states permanent members of the security council. we think these views deserve serious consideration."

representatives from japan and some other second world countries also held that the tremendous change in the international situation has necessitated a review of the u.n. charter so as to ascertain whether there is a gap between the charter and the present realities.

motivated by their needs of practising hegemonism in the united nations, the two superpowers once again rejected the just demand of the numerous states members and opposed to the review and amendment of the u.n. charter. in order to maintain its hegemony, the soviet delegation once again bluffed

those countries in favour of charter amendment, alleging that the suggestion to abolish the veto power in the security council overlooked the fact that "the principle of unanimity is one of the key principles of the charter". he clamoured that "any attempt in this nuclear age by permanent members of the security council to impose their will on other permanent members could lead to war". he labled the proposal to give binding force to the general assembly resolutions as "utopian". the u.s. representative also claimed that his delegation did not regard the review of the charter as useful; and he did not agree that some provisions of the security council have been outdated and should be revised.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Guests from Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the delegation of the upper volta association of friendship among the peoples led by daouda diallo, president of the association.

present was bado mathieu guy, ambassador of upper volta to china.

on hand were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Upper Volta Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1976)

the delegation of the upper volta association of friendship among the peoples led by daouda diallo, president of the association, left here for home by air today.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, kwangchow, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Yugoslavia for Sweden

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 22, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team with chang hsieh-lin as leader and chu hsiang-yun as deputy leader left here this morning for sweden to participate in the forthcoming scandinavian international table tennis championships after its friendly visit to yugoslavia.

the chinese team arrived here on november 17. it took part in the 22nd yugoslav international table tennis championships in novi sad, 70 kilometres from the yugoslav capital, and was warmly received by yugoslav friends there.

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* NATIONAL *
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GLORIFICATION OF HUA KUO-FENG

Three Sections of River Hsiang and Four Rivers Happily Sing in Chorus To Eulogize Chairman Hua

- the people of Hunan province said with boundlessly deep feelings: "Recalling the past, Chairman Hua went to all parts of Hunan to lead us in closely following Chairman Mao. Today, with Chairman Hua mounting T'ienanmen, red flags are waved all over the divine land with a population of 800 million. Looking to the future, Chairman Hua will lead us in continuing the long march and vowing to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 24, 1976)

The three sections of River Hsiang and the four rivers sing in chorus. In the land of hibiscus, red flags wave freely. In Hunan province where Chairman Hua once worked for many years, 40 million people of all nationalities cheer without restraint that our Party has again its own leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They hail without restraint the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua which carries on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and its great victory in shattering in a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

For days in succession, from Shaoshan to the Yuehlu Mountain, from River Hsiang to Lake Tungt'ing, from the provincial capital of Changsha to the mountain villages in Western Hunan, from factories and rural villages to schools and barracks, the jubilant armymen and civilians sounded gongs and drums and sang drum songs to convey without restraint their heartfelt reverance of and enthusiastic support for Chairman Hua. Swinging their iron fists, they set up battlefields to angrily denounce the towering crimes

of the "gang of four." They recalled that in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Hua who was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line led the people of Hunan in taking the combat course that led from victory to victory. With boundless deep feelings they said: "Recalling the past, Chairman Hua went to all parts of Hunan to lead us in closely following Chairman Mao. Today, with Chairman Hua mounting T'ienanmen, red flags are waved all over the divine land with a population of 800 million. Looking to the future, Chairman Hua will lead us in continuing the long march and vowing to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Hua Is Our Bosom Friend

The happy news of extraordinary magnitude blew all over the land of Lake Tungt'ing like the spring wind. In Hsiangyin county where Chairman Hua once served his first term as secretary to the county committee and the political commissar of the people's militia department, the 500,000 armymen and civilians were wild with joy. Holding high the color portraits of the great leader Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and brilliant red flags, they came to the long embankment on which Chairman Hua once walked in those years. From the bottom of their hearts there shot forth songs of praise one after another:

"Select a bamboo to make a flute
And compose a song to show our respects.
The sound of the flute drifts across mountains
and ranges
To the leader Chairman Hua."

Chairman Hua's footprints covered the whole of Hsiangyin, and the hearts of the Hsiangyin people were warm. In the factories where machines hummed, in the countryside with a thousand hectares of waving rice crops, in the lake district full of joy and in the green tea gardens, the Hsiangyin people who cherished feelngs as deep as the sea for Chairman Hua seemed to have returned to those unforgettable days more than 20 years ago. In the old society, the deep Tungt'ing Lake was not as deep as the suffering of the Hsiangyin people. In 1949 there came a clap of spring thunder, and Chairman Mao sent along our kinsmen the Liberation Army. The first PLA men seen by the Hsiangyin people who had stood up from their suffering was Chairman Hua. Wearing the ordinary grey army uniform and a pair of old hemp sandals, Chairman Hua tied up bundles of straw and discussed land reform with the suffering people in the same hut. He toiled together with the people in the paddy fields and was very concerned with the sufferings of the masses. He thus brought along Chairman Mao's boundless kindness.

The old poor peasant I Ting-ch'eng, now 76 years old, was the owner of the house in which Chairman Hua lived in those years. Hearing the happy news, he sat up on the bed to which he had been confined for a long time due to illness. With the aid of a staff, he came to join the parades, and said again and again: "In those years Chairman Hua boiled water and cooked meals together with us right in front of the stove in our house. From that pond, he carried water and worked together with us. He slept on that wooden bed

right next to mine in my house and we slept shoulder to shoulder. He often taught us revolutionary theories and called on us to wage struggle against the landlords and local bullies. Every day, he rose before dawn, and deep in the night, he still read documents under the oil lamp and worked tirelessly for us poor people. With Chairman Hua selected by Chairman Mao in his lifetime as his successor, I voice my unreserved support and am at ease. The hearts of Chairman Hua and us poor and lower-middle peasants are linked together."

At Tungt'ing brigade in Tungt'ingwei commune once visited by Chairman Hua, all houses put up pairs of big red scrolls. Men and women, both young and old, ran around to tell each other of the news, and people celebrated the great happy event in the political life of the Chinese people as though they were celebrating a festival. Under that big tree where Party branch secretary Lo Te-pao of the brigade once chatted with Chairman Hua in those years, he summoned the whole body of committee members of the Party branch. He told them that in those years when Tungt'ing brigade was confronted with a serious natural disaster and was interfered with and undermined by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it was under this big tree that Chairman Hua encouraged him to lead the masses of the whole village to firmly follow the golden road of socialism and to firmly stand up against the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms." This made people feel the more that in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, Chairman Hua was consistently and boundlessly loyal to Mao Tsetung thought and firmly and consistently adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The cadres said: Seeing this big tree, we seem to feel again Chairman Hua's warm solicitude. In the same way as we love and respect Chairman Mao, we must be unswervingly loyal to Chairman Hua and forever closely follow Chairman Hua in going forward.

It was with such determination that the people of Hsiangyin rapidly whipped up a high tide in extensively exposing, criticizing and denouncing the "gang of four." The broad masses of cadres, staff members and workers of the Tunghu Fishery Farm which was once praised by Chairman Hua as "a small farm with big ambition able to make many contributions with a few people" held up the brilliant instructions given them by Chairman Hua on four occasions, and studied them over and over again. The more they studied, the greater their rage toward the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the revolution and production. Deputy secretary P'eng Ti-hua of the Party branch of the fishery farm had long ago noticed and resented the "gang of four" for practicing revisionism and capitalism. He said: "Chairman Mao taught us to grasp revolution and promote production while Chairman Hua exhorted us to heed what Chairman Mao said and make more contributions for mankind, but the 'gang of four' arbitrarily accused our grasping production as practicing the 'theory of productive forces.' When production was upset by them, they again accused us of 'using the sabotage of production to sabotage the revolution.' We were wrong in this and that, and people were confused ideologically. Chairman Hua know our hearts best, and he has dragged out this 'gang of four' who are gods of plague caring not whether the people sink or swim, thereby removing the rock pressing on our hearts, and giving us untold happiness, sense of satisfaction and inexhaustible strength. We must vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, and wrest back the loss of time caused by interference and sabotage from the 'gang of four.' We will never disappoint the earnest hopes of Chairman Hua."

"Chairman Hua, you are the bosom friend of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people. We boundlessly cherish you, firmly support you and vow to defend you with our lives!" This was the gallant oath made by groups of revolutionary masses in front of the monument of revolutionary martyrs bearing an inscription in Chairman Hua's handwriting. They again and again chanted the words written by Chairman Hua himself on the monument of revolutionary martyrs: "They have sacrificed their lives and homes for the cuase of the people, and we must carry on the cause left behind by the martyrs and build a new China." They were determined to part with everything of theirs for the sake of defending their own leader. The 123 households of army dependents at Nanhu commune all wrote red letters to bid their kinsmen in the army "to cling to the rifles in their hands and defend the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Chinfeng brigade in Chinlung commune is a place where Chairman Hua once carried out agrarian reform. When the old militiaman Liu Sung-chang who stood guard by Chairman Hua in those years heard the happy news of the shattering of the anti-Party "gang of four," he was full of spirits and promptly summoned the whole team of militiamen to the earthern plaform where Chairman Hua led them in waging struggle against the local bullies and landlords in those years. He rolled up his trousers to reveal the scar on his leg bitten by a dog of the capitalist, and running his hand over his loins crushed by a heavy load while working for the capitalists, he made accusations against the old society and indignantly denounced the "gang of four" who wanted to turn back the wheel of history. He said: "It was Chairman Mao and the Communist Party who drove away the Kuomintang reactionaries for us poor people, and it was Chairman Hua who led us in toppling by struggle the landlords and local bullies on this earthern platform. The 'gang of four' usurped leadership in the Party and seized power in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They wanted us to pick up again our beggar's staff and to bear again the whip of the capitalist. They are guilty of so many crimes for which even death cannot atone." On that day, he brought out the spear which he used to stand guard for Chairman Hua and had been preserved for many years. He polished it until it acquired a glint and handed it over to his son, thereby educating him to continue standing guard properly for Chairman Hua and to follow Chairman Hua to make revolution through to the end.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'inglien brigade under Chiang-yü commune in Hsiangt'an county happily recalled the unforgettable scene of Chairman Hua's staying at a selected spot there in those years. They again and again eulogized Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practice, praised in chorus the leader, and angrily denounced the "gang of four." Pointing at the tangerine trees planted in front of their houses which Chairman Hua brought there in those years, many poor and lower-middle peasants told the young people: "When eating tangerines, don't forget the tangerine growers. Without the great leadership of Chairman Mao and without the brilliant and wise leader Chairman Hua, we would not have what we have today in our brigade!" Saying this, they were lost in their recollections of happiness.

It was in the spring of 1962. When Liu Shao-ch'i extensively whipped up the capitalist evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms," some people in Ch'inglien brigade called for dividing up the fields for working on one's

own, and the socialist collective economy was in serious danger. At this critical juncture, Chairman Hua who was charged with the work of leading the Hsiangt'an Prefectural Committee personally came to Ch'inglien with a work unit. He relied on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to conduct deep-going investigations and studies and organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's statements on class struggle. He publicized the great truth that "only socialism can save China," and stood against the capitalist evil wind, thereby overcoming the temporary difficulties, educating the broad masses of cadres and people and strengthening the socialist collective economy. At Ch'inglien brigade, Chairman Hua himself also wrote a "report on a number of problems in the proper running of production teams." This report inspired thousands of communes and brigades to advance along the socialist orientation, and the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought glittered between the lines. Under Chairman Hua's personal solicitude, Ch'inglien brigade adhered to the socialist road and was run better and better. Barren hills and denuded ranges were clad in greenery, small bays and dams were turned into drainage and irrigation ditches of high standard, and the per-mow grain yield surpassed the "program" and exceeded 1,000 catties. How could the people of Ch'inglien not be grateful to Chairman Hua!

The Party branch secretary P'eng Ch'i-huai disclosed the minds of all saying: "At the critical jucnture of each two-line struggle, Chairman Hua always unswervingly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Loyal to the Party, impartial and selfless, open and aboveboard, he yielded not an inch. Today, Chairman Hua has removed the "four pests" for the Party and the people, thus saving the revolution and the Party. Chairman Hua is worthy to be called an outstanding Marxist leader and the helmsman of the vessel of revolution!"

No sooner T'an Feng-fu, formerly Party branch secretary of the brigade and now the one responsible for the tangerine orchard of the commune, heard the happy news of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission and the shattering of the anti-Party "gang of four," he was unable to suppress his joy and at once rushed back to Ch'inglien brigade from five li away to attend the study meeting of the brigade Party branch. He clearly remembered that when Chairman Hua came to the brigade in those years, he warmly "befriended" him and encouraged the Party branch members to heed what Chairman Mao said and play the role of fighting citadel in class struggle, T'an Feng-fu put forward the resounding call to the Party branch of the brigade: In the same way as we stood against the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" whipped up by Liu Shao-ch'i in those years under the direct leadership of Chairman Hua, we must stand on the forefront of the struggle to deeply expose and vehemently criticize the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

The young committee member of the Party branch Huang Ts'ui-o led a section of cadres and students deep into seven production teams and some homes of aged commune members with weak physical constitution to publicize the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee and to criticize together with them the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power.

When Chairman Hua stayed at a selected spot in Ch'inglien in those years, he lived in the home of an old woman called Grandma T'an Man of poor peasant status. Grandma T'an Man saw with her own eyes that Chairman Hua worked day and night for the cause of the people, and that every day he did not blow off his lamp till very late in the night. He fed on what was available in the T'an family and was never particular about food. He also helped the old woman to sweep the floor and dig pits for fermenting manure.

Late in the night on October 9 this year, Grandma T'an's grandson who worked in the commune heard this good news of extraordinary magnitude, and he promptly came home to tell her. The 81 years old woman was so happy that she could not sleep. She rose from bed and fixed her gaze at the wooden bed and table and bench once used by Chairman Hua and could not calm down for a long time. These days, she found it difficult to seal her lips and told everybody she came across: "When Chairman Hua stayed in my house, everything he did touched me, for he really did everything for the people. With Chairman Mao himself selecting so good a successor, we poor and lower-middle peasants voice our approval from the bottom of our hearts! The 'gang of four' have really sinister hearts in opposing Chairman Hua. Although I am advanced in years, I will also follow Chairman Hua to fight the 'gang of four' to the end."

Chairman Hua Is the Most Ideal Successor to Chairman Mao

When the happy news of extraordinary magnitude was transmitted to the Shaoshan irrigation area built under the personal leadership and command of Chairman Hua, the whole irrigation area was a scene of joy. All lights were turned on at the giant power station, and the rolling water in the ditches sang merrily. The hearts of 800,000 people in the irrigation area flew to Peking and to the side of Chairman Hua.

The Shaoshan irrigation area is a multiple-purpose giant irrigation project with its trunk ditches extending 240 kilometers and its lateral ditches extending more than 2,500 kilometers. With its ditches flowing through Shaoshan prefecture, Hsiangt'an, Hsianghsiang totalling six counties and municipalities, it is an important construction project of Chairman Mao's hometown. In 1965, with a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who worked at the provincial committee himself served as the director and political commissar of the engineering commands. When construction work started, he himself wrote an inscription: "Set a good example in water diversion engineering that conforms to the spirit of the general line: to encourage the 100,000 civilian workers to build the irrigation area according to the spirit of the general line formulated by Chairman Mao himself. In the course of construction work, he made his way to all mountain ranges through which the ditches passed. He led the masses to cut up high mountains, fill in deep ravines, drill tunnels and erect aqueducts. He perspired day and night. His kind and warm smile and his friendly chats with the civilian workers and cadres will forever be engraved on the hearts of people.

Most unforgettable was the spring of 1966 when the great leader Chairman Mao came to Hunan and issued most important instructions on the construction

of the Shaoshan irrigation area. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself transmitted such instructions to the cadres and masses of the irrigation area. He led the vast engineering construction army in drawing motive power from Chairman Mao's warm solicitude and brilliant instructions and using their hands in drawing the grand blueprint for Chairman Mao's hometown. It took merely one year to complete the construction of the irrigation area. In the past ten years, grain yield increased by one and a half times, cotton yield trebled, rapeseed yield increased by 4.2 times and tea output increased ninefold within the irrigation area.

As the people of the irrigation area stood by the side of the ditches and looked toward Peking, they recalled the combat course in which "they swung gleaming mattocks in the Triple Mountains and Five Ridges to regulate the mountains and rivers and brought the Milky Way down to earth with a clap of spring thunder that shook the skies." With their hearts filled with boundless love, admiration and respect for Chairman Hua, they praised that "Chairman Hua is the reliable successor in pushing forward Chairman Mao's cause."

The Party committee members of the Shaoshan Irrigation Area Administration Bureau are all leading cadres who participated in the construction of the irrigation area at that time and had been looked after and educated by Chairman Hua a number of times. Recently, they once again led the cadres, staff members and workers of the whole bureau in paying respects to Chairman Mao's former residence in Shaoshan. They also started study classes at all levels to recall Chairman Mao's great solicitude for the Shaoshan irrigation area and to freely discuss Chairman Hua's noble qualities, outstanding abilities, revolutionary courage and brilliant and wise foresight. They were thus profoundly educated and inspired.

In light of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines gone through in the construction of the Shaoshan irrigation area, they angrily exposed and criticized the crimes of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. With boundless indignation they said: "The 'gang of four' have opposed Chairman Mao for a long time. Chiang Ch'ing who styles herself as Chairman Mao's 'comrade-in-arm' and 'pupil' has not the least affection for Chairman Mao and his hometown. She had never made her way to Shaoshan in more than twenty years after liberation. It can be seen from this how hostile they are toward Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung thought. When the representatives of the people of Shaoshan came to Peking to see Chairman Mao, Chiang Ch'ing resented them very much. We long ago noticed this but had to swallow our hate. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill, Chiang Ch'ing frenziedly persecuted the red sun in our hearts. She really is guilty of a crime for which even death cannot atone. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Wang Hung-wen came to Hunan in December 1974 to see Chairman Mao and made an accusation against our respected and beloved Premier Chou. He was sharply denounced by Chairman Mao. It was on that occasion that after seeing the construction of the 'Shaoshan Milky Way' aqueduct under the personal command of Chairman Hua, he was as mum as a mouse and adopted an indifferent attitude toward it, thus bearing his repulsive features in betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The people of Chairman Mao's hometown see most clearly who adheres to Marxism-Leninism, who

practices revisionism, who is good and who is bad. Because the 'gang of four' are opposed to Chairman Mao and his personally selected successor Chairman Hua, they are our sworn enemies!"

The 81 years old poor peasant Huang Ching-sheng of Tach'iaopo brigade in Hsianghsiang county through which the northern truck ditch of the Shaoshan irrigation area flows was for 31 years a hired farmhand who suffered endlessly from exploitation and oppression in the old society. After hearing the news of the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in shattering at a single move the plot of the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, he recalled the happy scene of his seeing Chairman Hua at the worksite of the irrigation area in those years, and was so excited that he could not sleep. He brought out the tattered trousers worn by him as a hired farmhand in the old society and summoned all members of the family before him. He said: "Without Chairman Mao's leadership and Chairman Hua's guidance, we poor and lower-middle peasant would not have been emancipated and liberated, and would not have led a more and more happy life. The 'gang of four' are the sworn enemies of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Should they come to power, we would have to put on these tattered clothes once again and work like draft animals. Chairman Hua cherishes the people, and by removing the pests he has redressed the grievances of the people. We must follow Chairman Hua to make revolution without changing our minds all our life."

Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practice inspires millions of people to go forward. Director Hsieh I-sheng of the Chuchin Administration Office was a political instructor of the civilian labor company in those years. He clearly remembers that when construction work was strenuously underway, Chairman Hua himself came to the worksite to make an inspection tour, and the first thing he inquired was what had been done in organizing the study of Chairman Mao's writings. Chairman Hua not only listened to the cadres' reports, but also carefully looked through himself a number of notes on ideas obtained in study prepared by the civilian workers. He encouraged all to arm their minds with Mao Tsetung thought, to build the ditches properly and to steel themselves properly. The cadres and civilian workers heeded what Chairman Hua said, whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for studying Mao Tsetung thought, and performed the miracle of "building the Milky Way on earth to link up irrigation for ten thousand hectares."

With excitement Hsieh I-sheng said: "Chairman Hua consistently holds high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, conscientiously implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and has the ability to take charge of all fields of work in the whole country. We must follow the brilliant example of Chairman Hua, and read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's books all our life." He and the cadres and the masses studied together Chairman Mao's important instructions bearing on the criticism of the "gang of four" paragraph by paragraph and sentence by sentence. As soon as they finished work, many civilian workers picked up Chairman Mao's writings and read eagerly.

Communist Chou Ch'ien-yüan, formerly head of the Chiangtzu civilian labor regiment, recounted to his comrades the scene of a major battle fought at Maohsing Mountain in those years. Chairman Hua himself came to the spot

to conduct investigations and studies. He heeded and supported the view of an ordinary mason, thus solving the difficult problem of drilling dynamite holes in red sandstone. Everybody was greatly moved by the noble qualities of Chairman Hua who was modest and prudent, democratic in style of work, easy to get along with, and kept in close touch with the masses. They hated intensely the "gang of four" for their despotic style in suppressing the masses, pinning labels at random, and oppressing and lecturing people. Recently, 18 cadres holding the ranks of standing committee members of county committees and above in six counties and municipalities of the irrigation area have led more than 260 office cadres to the countryside to "work together, live together and eat together" with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Engineer Teng ku-chün of the Provincial Hydroelectric Bureau who in the course of compiling a book named "Shaoshan Irrigation Area" recently looked through again the work notes made at the time of constructing the ditches and reviewed Chairman Hua's many important instructions. He drew boundless warmth from them. He said: Chairman Hua was extremely concerned withus engineers and technicians. On many occasions, he encouraged us to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, transform our world outlook and properly revolutionize our designs, and urged us to properly sum up experience in work. We will never disappoint Chairman Hua's expectations and solicitude. These days, Teng Ku-chün and the comrades of the compilation group are working day and night to rush out the third volume of "Shaoshan Irrigation Area." They are determined to contribute their strength toward publicizing Mao Tsetung thought and the achievements of socialist construction in Chairman Mao's hometown.

Chairman Hua Leads Us To March Forward in the Flush of Victory

The morning sun rises over T'ienanmen,
And Chairman Hua waves his hand to show the
navigation course.
Red flags flutter on the two banks of River Yüan
And Chairman Hua leads us forward.

In the days of great joy, the people of T'aoyüan county in Ch'angte prefecture, which lies on the bank of River Yüan and at the foot of the Wuling Mountains--be they office cadres of the prefectural and county committees or the masses of commune members, male and female--all rushed to places inspected by Chairman Hua. They cordially praised their boundelss revered leader, and expressed their determination in forever following Chairman Hua, carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and advancing in the flush of victory.

In his lifetime, the great leader Chairman Mao made a brilliant and wise decision and personally selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng carried on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and rapidly swept away this gang of vermin--the "gang of four." The happy news of victory greatly inspired the leading cadres at all levels.

At this moment, Secretary Chang Wen-kuang of the Ch'angte prefectural committee was very excited, and through recollection many happy scenes surged before his eyes. During the peiod Chairman Hua worked in Hunan, he firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, paid great attention to learning from Tachai in agriculture, showed concern for popularizing the advanced experience of the national agricultural labor model Li Kuang-ch'ing in tilling land for the revolution and promoting the triple-crop system of "rice-rice-wheat," and personally went to the countryside to conduct investigations and studies. In the fall of 1971, Chang Wen-kuang accompanied Chairman Hua to Li Kuang-ch'ing's home village at Chiaoch'iao brigade in T'aoyüan county. The respected and beloved Chairman Hua inspected Li Kuang-ch'ing's experimental plots and the breeding farm and processing yard of the brigade. He asked questions about revolution and production and inquired about the well being of the people. Chairman Hua's practice of Mao Tsetung thought and his brilliant example in going deep into reality and among the masses left deep impressions in the minds of the T'aoyüan people. His towering and brilliant image at all times constituted the sorce of strength urging the people to go forward. From then on,Chang Wen-kuang started at Chuangchiach'iao the first plot of "attendant fields for learning from labor model Li." No matter how busy he was, he always squeezed out some time to toil in the "attendant fields" so as to feel out conditions and lay hold of initiative for guiding work as a whole.

At present, the "attendant fields for learning from labor model Li" planted by cadres at the prefectural, county and commune levels spread all over the plain like the magnificent wild flowers. In order to translate further Chairman Hua's warm solicitude into conscious action, during the time of autumn harvst this year, Chang Wen-kuang ignored his illness and led the office cadres of the prefectural and county committees to Chuang-chiach'iao to do manual work. With boundless excitement, Chang Wen-kuang said: The "gang of four" are a gang of vermin who do not know how to till land, how to do productive work and how to fight battles, a gang bringing disasters to the country and the people. The shattering of the "gang of four" is good indeed. Practice shows that our respected and beloved Chairman Hua is rich in struggle experience, is an outstanding Marxist leader, and is the worthy leader of our Party. Chairman Mao himself wrote in his lifetime for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the words: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." We boundlessly revere and trust Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua had come to Chuangchiach'iao and T'aoyüan county in the past. After he went to work at the Central Committee, he constantly bore the progress of work at T'aoyüan in mind. The comrades of T'aoyüan county will never forget Chairman Hua's patient teachings. They will never forget that at the critical juncture with the "gang of four" savagely sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Chairman Hua firmly adhered to principles, waged a tit-for-tat struggle, and personally sent a secreatry to the county to find out how the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and Li Kuang-ch'ing's experiment with the triple-crop system of "rice-rice-wheat" fared.

Over the past month and longer, the squad members of the county committee sat in a circle in the conference room once visited by Chairman Hua to recall one by one the enormous changes in T'aoyüan county under Chairman

Hua's direct solicitude and to study again and again the program for learning from Tachai in agriculture. They felt the more the warmness of Chairman Hua.

Since 1971, the people of the whole county have worked on a large scale for five years, and replaced old scenes with the new. In the past, most hills there were denuded, and most fields were dependent on the weather for harvest. People were afraid of drought and waterlogging and had to worry about water every year. At present, water is diverted as desired, barren hills are covered with greenery, highways lead to all directions, and the mountain villages are brightly lit. Ditches with a total length of over 8,000 li have been completed, there are tunnels and aqueducts with a total length of 230 li in more than 1,800 places, 700,000 mow have been planted to trees, and 200,000 mow of land have been levelled. Each commune has a small reservoir. The hope of each person owning on the average one mow of fields guaranteed of harvest in terms of drought and flood has been materialized.

The squad members of the county committee said with excitement: "All these achievements are great victories for Mao Tsetung thought and the results of the respected and beloved Chairman Hua leading us in learning from Tachai in agriculture. We are very happy to have Chairman Hua as the leader of our Party and we unreservedly support him. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must take class struggle as the key link, continue to learn in depth from Tachai, make still greater efforts after making great efforts, and make agricultural production march forward in breadth and depth."

This year, this county is resolved to continue with its advance by bringing 120,000 mow of mountains under control and making a greater success of work to fit together water conservation projects and tap potentialities, so as to bring in a still bigger harvest next year, announce the good news of outstanding achievements to Chairman Hua, and win glory for Chairman Hua.

The victory is celebrated with happy hearts, and the speeding horse must be whipped so as to register another leap forward. The people of Hunan boundlessly love and support Chairman Hua and bitterly hate the "gang of four." This is being translated into an enormous force.

When the happy news was transmitted to Chuangchiach'iao, Li Kuang-ch'ing who was received by Chairman Hua a number of times and is now 72 could not sleep well for several nights. The bitterness of the old society and the happiness of the new society kept churning in his mind for a long time. Before liberation, Li Kuang-ch'ing was forced into going to work in a landlord's family and he worked as a hired farmhand for several decades. After liberation, he shook off the feudal yoke to become the master and till the "land of happiness" given him by Chairman Mao. Now, as he thought of the "gang of four" who conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and vainly attempted to change the color of the Party and the state and make us poor and lower-middle peasant undergo another round of suffering, he was enraged. Li Kuang-ch'ing said: "Without exterminating the rice-borers, the rice plants will suffer. Without exterminating the 'gang of four,' the people will suffer. Our respected and beloved Chairman Hua is brilliant and wise in boldly and decisively smashing the 'gang of four' and exterminating the pests, thus saving the revolution and the Party. He is worthy to be called the most reliable

successor to the revolutionary cause selected by Chairman Mao in his lifetime." These days, Li Kuang-ch'ing felt that he became younger and younger and had inexhaustible strength at his disposal. He expressed that on the basis of bringing in a yield at 3,400 catties per mow, he would strive "to live up to 80 and make the grain yield exceed 4,000 catties."

With the pace set by Li Kuang-ch'ing, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chuangchiach'iao continued to firmly implement the directives given by Chairman Hua in his tour of inspection. They said: The breeding farm once visited by Chairman Hua has greatly developed its pig breeding undertaking in the past few years. Every production team has a pig farm, and on the average, there is one pig to each person. Recently, the brigade has again expanded its pig farms and will strive to keep two pigs per capita on the average next year. The average grain yield exceeds 2,100 catties per mow.

T'aoyüan has gone into action, and the land is seething with enthusiasm. Since winter, over 250,000 cadres and commune members in the whole county have made their way to the mountains, and the battle to rearrange the mountains and rivers has again started with a bang. With boundless enthusiasm, the militiamen charge at the head. They say: When Chairman Hua came to inspect T'aoyüan in the past, he was very concerned with militia work. Today, Chairman Hua is again guiding us forward. Under the command of Chairman Hua, we must ferociously criticize the towering crimes of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan together with the People's Liberation Army. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and defend the ironclad territory of the socialist motherland.

The waves of Tungt'ing are linked with Chungnanhai,
And the hearts of the Hunan people are true to the Party.
Chairman Hua holds high the revolutionary banner,
And the vast land is clad in brocade.
Chairman Hua, oh Chairman Hua!
You'll forever guide us to cut through the waves,
And courageously forge ahead
All the way to communism with a splendid future.

- by Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondents and reporters

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CRITICISM OF LIANG HSIAO'S "FOREVER ACT ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN"

Mobilization Order of the "Gang of Four" for Plotting To Usurp Leadership in the Party and Seize Power

- Commenting on Liang Hsiao's "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao"

by

Hung Kuang-ssu (洪广思)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 16, 1976)

For the purpose of realizing their wolfish ambitions, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan fabricated a so-called Chairman Mao's "deathbed adjuration": "Act according to the principles laid down." They concocted one article after another and seemed to mean business in advertising it. Making use of the propaganda media under their control, they amused themselves with writing, and wagged their tongues. They publicized this falsified "deathbed adjuration" with an endless stream of lengthy articles, and frenziedly attempted to make use of Chairman Mao's high prestige in the whole Party and the whole army and among the people of all nationalities throughout the country to attain their insidious and deadly counter-revolutionary political aim.

This so-called "deathbed adjuration"--"Act according to the principles laid down"--was created out of nothing and was the latest special product of the "Gang of Four" Rumor-mongering Company Unlimited. After this was discovered, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng sternly pointed out that there was fundamentally not such a thing as the "deathbed adjuration," "Act according to the principles laid down," thus thoroughly baring their lies, stripping off the mask of this gang of political swindlers and exposing their repulsive features in wantonly falsifying Chairman Mao's directives. However, the "gang of four" did not give up their gangster designs and still put up a last-ditch fight. On October 4, they hurried cast forth an anti-Party article entitled "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" to launch a frenzied counter-attack. The spearhead of this article was directed at the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. This article by Liang Hsiao shows that after the lies of "Act according to the principles laid down" were bared, the "gang of four" were thrown off balance. As their plot was exposed, they were anxious to strike their blow. This anti-Party sinister article by Liang Hsiao was their mobilization order for plotting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

The vital essence of this article is to vainly attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at one stroke. Right at the very beginning, the article told wild tales about the history of the international communist movement, saying that beginning with Marx and Engels there was already a set of "principles laid down." Lenin also

had a set of "principles laid down" and now Chairman Mao also put forth a set of "principles laid down." After this, the article ferociously professed that anyone who refused to accept "the prinicples laid down" was guilty of betrayal of Marxism just like Bernstein, Kautsky, Khrushchev and Brezhnev and was a capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road. With a prevailing thirst for blood, the article clamored: "To tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means the betrayal of Marxism, socialism and the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao will not come to a good end." People cannot help but ask: What is the purpose of this article in making such demagogic instigation?

As a matter of fact, they had never taken Chairman Mao's teachings to heart nor done things in accordance with Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies. However, like a thief crying "stop thief," they made false charges. Evidently it was they who tampered with and falsified Chairman Mao's directives, and it was they who were chieftains of the revisionist line in the full sense of the term, capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road in pure form and conspirators and careerists guilty of unpardonable crimes, but they made false counter-charges and most viciously attacked the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

It has now become perfectly clear that they fabricated "Act according to the principles laid down" for the purpose of usurping supreme leadership in the Party and the state, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. After Chairman Mao passed away, the members of the anti-Party "gang of four" ran hither and thither and plotted in camera to accelerate their pace of counter-revolutionary restoration. They flagrantly arranged some units to write letters of condolence pledging loyalty to Chiang Ch'ing. While vigorously propagating "Act according to the principles laid down," they also inspired the concoction of sinister materials on how "Empress Lü took over the reins of the government herself after the death of Liu Pang and acted according to 'the principles laid down' by him" to prepare public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Hadn't this clearly shown what was the malicious intent they harbored in forging this so-called "Act according to the principles laid down"?

To tamper with Marxism by flaunting the banner of Marxism is an old trick of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. The "gang of four" falsified Chairman Mao's directive and called it the "deathbed adjuration." In this way, they fabricated an elusive and mysterious term "principles laid down," and they themselves monopolized the right to interpret this term. Thus, they could pass their counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line without the slightest effort, and label those who disagreed with their line as betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. This was entirely the despicable trick of fraudulent conversion.

As was pointed out by the teacher of proletarian revolution Engels long ago: "The meanness of the trick precisely shows the meanness of the end." The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang

Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan fabricated in a premeditated and planned way a so-called "deathbed adjuration": "Act according to the principles laid down" precisely for the purpose of attaining their most despicable aim of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. At the critical moment of the Chinese revolution, the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng adopted wise and resolute measures, exposed the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and smashed at one stroke their evil plot for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, thus saving the revolution and the Party. The "gang of four" who practiced every intrigue and conspiracy finally came to an ignominious end of total ruination and everlasting shame.

(Taken from Peking Jih-pao, November 10, 1976)

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Declaration of Usurpation of Leadership in the Party and Seizure of Power by the "Gang of Four"

by

Hsieh Ch'ing (谢 庆)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 16, 1976)

After the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan fabricated in a premeditated and planned way a so-called Chairman Mao's "deathbed adjuration": "Act according to the principles laid down," Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the leader of our Party, penetratingly exposed their plot for overthrowing the Party and seizing power and laid bare their falsification. On October 4, making use of the mass media under their control, they published the anti-Party article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down" written in the name of "Liang Hsiao" and made redoubled efforts in wantonly attacking the Party Central Committee. Our brilliant and wise leader and commander Chairman Hua adopted bold and decisive measures, smashed at one stroke the plot of the "gang of four" for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, and won a great victory of historic significance. This anti-Party sinister article, which they originally intended to use in passing a ruthless judgment on the proletariat, has become an iron-clad proof of the anti-Party "gang of four" in tampering with Chairman Mao's directives and plotting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

The "gang of four" had long engaged in sectarian activities to split the Party in a vain attempt to plot for usurping supreme leadership in the Party and the state. Now they again regarded themselves as authorities in interpreting the "principles laid down" and the successors to and defenders of "the principles laid down." They made a name by cheating the world, extensively embarked on intrigues and conspiracies, and made preparations for usurping Party leadership and seizing power. This sinister article, which gave concentrated expression to such anti-Party ambitions and despicable means, was a declaration of usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power by the "gang of four." Its vital issue lay in the vain attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Under the signboard of discussing "the history of the international communist movement," it talked at length with an ulterior object in view about how Engels "persistently adhered to the principles laid down" after Marx died, how the revisionists Bernstein and Kautsky" completely betrayed the principles laid down by Marx and Engels" and how Lenin "adhered to the principles laid down by Marx and Engels" after Engels passed away, thereby brazen-facedly disguising the "gang of four" as the "representatives of the correct line" who adhered to the "principles laid down" by Chairman Mao after he passed away. Therefore, according to the conclusion drawn by this sinister article, after Chairman Mao passed away, the supreme leadership in the Party and the state should be exercised by the gang of conspirators and careerists--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. What was this if not an effort to blatantly prepare counter-revolutionary public opinion for their

usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power? What was this if not an effort to openly oppose the brilliant and wise arrangement made by Chairman Mao himself before he passed away in selecting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor?

Evidently it was the "gang of four" who wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, but the article falsely accused others of "tampering with" the principles laid down by Chairman Mao and insidiously raved: "To tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao means the betrayal of Marxism, socialism and the great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." With a prevailing thirst for blood it clamored that "any revisionist chieftain who dares to tamper with the principles laid down by Chairman Mao will not come to a good end." It openly insinuated and attacked the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. This clearly showed that the sinister article was not merely a declaration for usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power by the "gang of four" but also their verdict on putting the revolutionaries under fascist dictatorship. Behind this tireless effort to create counter-revolutionary public opinion was the rattle of sabers, and behind the mask of this hue and cry about "the principles laid down" concealed a ferocious and counter-revolutionary intention for murder.

The counter-revolutionary propaganda made around "act according to the principles laid down" was a planned and premeditated offensive made with counter-revolutionary public opinion. Before the publication of this sinister article, the "gang of four," out of their guilty conscience, vigorously spread in Shanghai the atmosphere that "going to the mountains to fight guerrilla wars" "calls for great changes." They attempted to turn Shanghai into a counter-revolutionary base for opposing the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The anti-Party sinister article "Forever Act According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao" was an important step for them to carry out the plot for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. They planned that once they were enrobed for assumption of power, they would incriminate the revolutionaries with the "labels" "laid down" and viciously "pass verdicts" on them. Nevertheness, the dialectics of history is ruthless. The "gang of four" originally intended to use this anti-Party sinister article to clear the way for overthrowing the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, but history mercilessly decreed their complete downfall. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country dealt a shattering blow to this "gang of four." Hence, this sinister gang who tried to bring disasters to the country and the people fell apart and collapsed in no time and became dog's dung spurned by mankind.

(An abstract from Wen-hui Pao, November 12, 1976)

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CELEBRATION OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Warmly Hail the Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Indignantly Denounce the Towering Crimes of the "Gang of Four" Anti-Party Clique

by

the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Group of the Fengtai Engine Section of Peking Railroad Sub-bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 22, 1976)

We, all the conductors of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive group, warmly hail the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission! We warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp Party and state power! The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and reprsenting the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, has taken decisive measures against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique thus ridding the Party of a big evil. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line! This is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance to our Party in doggedly following hereafter the basic line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for it for the whole historical period of socialism, and in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

The "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are guilty of too many a crime to be recorded fully. They wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, embarked on "intrigues and conspiracies and carried out conspiratorial activities to usurp Party and state power. Their crimes were of an extremely serious nature. Their vicious aim was to alter the Party's basic line, turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, turn the Marxist-Leninist party into a revisionist party and ruin the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao. We all comrades of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Group express our overwhelming indignation against the plot of the "gang of four" to opose the Party and usurp power! We strongly denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique!

The "Mao Tsetung" locomotive which was honorably named after our great leader Chairman Mao was born in the fiery years of the liberation war. Ever since it was so named, it has served the proletariat in seizing and consolidating political power. In the practice of closely following Chairman

Mao in making revolution over 30 years, our "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Group came to understand more and more profoundly that "the locomotive cannot depart from the rails, nor can we depart from Mao Tsetung thought in making revolution."

We cannot forget that: It was the great call "Overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China" put forward by Chairman Mao which enabled we comrades of the locomotive group to broaden our vision and, through our happy life after liberation, see the arduous task of liberating the whole of the Chinese people and energetically plunge into the great struggle to bury the Chiang dynasty. It was Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" and the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for the whole historical period of socialism which guided us to see the direction clearly in the course of earth-shaking socialist revolution and construction and to fight the class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party as well as the revisionist line. It was Chairman Mao's great call "You should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the very end," which enabled us to strengthen our fighting will in the great proletarian cultural revolution and recognize the extremely great importance of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to join the broad revolutionary masses in the storms of class struggle and two-line struggle in defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It was Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, which enabled us to further raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to gradually deepen in the course of struggle our understanding of Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party." Every bit of our progress is inseparable from the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought. Every achievement of ours is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood.

The "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan disobeyed Chairman Mao's words, openly tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, turned against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international problems, and flaunted the banner of Marxism to practice revisionism. They are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road and the sworn enemies of our working class. We must thoroughly repudiated their towering crimes in opposing the Party, opposing socialism, opposing Mao Tsetung thought and plotting to usurp Party and state power.

We all comrades of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Group are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's three basic principles--"Practice Marxism,

and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," wage resolute struggle against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and firmly defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We of the working class will from generation to generation bear in mind Chairman Mao's kindness, assiduously study the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, forever be revolutionaries, forever follow the revolutionary road, forever operate the revolutionary locomotive and forever forge ahead bravely along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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This Gives Great Satisfaction to the People and Receives Great Support from the People

by

the CCP Committee of P'ingshan County,
Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 22, 1976)

The inspiring news of victory came from the Capital: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission; the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and representing the fundamental interests and aspirations of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country, smashed the plot of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp Party and state power. The 360,000 people of our P'ingshan county were greatly roused and passed the news on from mouth to mouth. They warmly cheered and voice warm support for the news!

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles have scientifically summed up the historical experience of the two-line struggle of our Party in the past several decades and profoundly revealed the essence and features of the capitalist-roaders within the Party. They are a touch-stone for distinguishing sham from genuine Marxism.

The "gang of four" anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan opposed the basic princple of "three dos and three don'ts" put forward by Chairman Mao, flaunted the banner of Marxism to vigorously practice revisionism, and stopped at nothing to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They put up mountain strongholds, formed a private gang, set up a separate system, lorded it over other people, put themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and attacked and persecuted the revolutionary cadres to insure that those who bowed before them would prosper and those who resisted them would perish. After the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" anti-Party clique more rabidly launched conspiratorial activities, stepped up the establishment of secret ties, went everywhere to sell their ideas, and openly instigated opposition to the Party Central Committee. They flagrantly tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions and hastily attempted to usurp supreme Party and state leadership.

Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, "The rise of revisionism to power means the rise of the bourgeoisie to power." Should their plot come through, the Marxist party would turn into a revisionist party, the dictatorship of the proletariat would turn into the fascist dictatorship of the bourgoeisie, the whole of China would change its political color, and the

broad masses of laboring people would suffer all over again. Now, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has taken bold and decisive measures to rid the Party of this big evil. This really gives great satisfaction to the people and receives great support from the people!

Our P'ingshan county is where the great leader Chairman Mao once lived and fought. On the eve of nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out clearly in his "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" made at Hsipaip'o in our county: After the victory of the new democratic revolution, the basic contradiction at home is the "contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." Chairman Mao repeatedly admonished the whole Party to guard against the bourgeoisie adopting the tactics of the Monkey in worming his way into the belly of Princess Iron Fan to make trouble.

Filled with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, the people of our county seriously studied Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in the course of struggle, continued to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party." We suffered immensely from revisionism practiced by the "gang of four" and felt great indignation over what they did. We long ago wanted to settle accounts with them for that matter.

In the spring of 1974, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism, we launched a mass movement to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The "gang of four" exploited the mass media in their hands to rabidly tamper with Chairman Mao's brilliant assertion that revisionism was currently the main danger. With an ulterior motive, they advocated that empiricism was currently the main danger, in a vain attempt to lead this movement astray. We contrasted the good style of linking theory with practice in study advocated by Chairman Mao with what they did. We noted that they were singing a tune opposite to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, and therefore had to offer resolute resistance. The people of the whole county constantly and closely linked the reality of struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the county with the serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and made an effort to combat and prevent revisionism. They considerably raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Last year, after the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, the people of the whole county were full of drive and they rapidly launched a movement to learn from Tachai and popularize the experience of Tachai. The "gang of four" again distorted Chairman Mao's guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and rabidly disrupted the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The broad masses of cadres and people of our county resolutely overcame interference, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and made vigorous efforts to criticize capitalism and revisionism and build socialism. This gave impetus to the vigorous development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Historical experience shows that all those who run counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and practice revisionism, work for disunity and embark on intrigues and conspiracies are bound to fail. Like all reactionaries, the "gang of four" anti-Party clique who wanted to topple our Party and frenziedly attempted to seek overall restoration of capitalism in the whole of China cannot avoid the fate of destruction. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

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MEMORIAL HALL FOR MAO TSETUNG

Solemn Ceremony of Laying Cornerstone for
Memorial Hall for Great Leader and Teacher
Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Peking

-- Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Makes Important Speech,
Fills in Earth Around Cornerstone

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

the solemn ceremony of laying the cornerstone for the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung was held at tienanmen square in peking today. the 800 million chinese people had been looking forward to building this memorial hall. chairman hua kuo-feng attended the ceremony, at which he made an important speech and filled in earth around the cornerstone for the memorial hall.

other party and state leaders attending the ceremony alongside our esteemed and beloved leader chairman hua were: yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, tsai chang, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. also present were shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court.

to build a memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung was a wise decision made by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee right after the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the criminal plot of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. the decision expressed the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. they declared that they would do their part in putting up the memorial hall as an expression of honouring the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao.

chairman hua made an important speech at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone for the chairman mao memorial hall. he said: "we are holding a solemn ceremony to lay the cornerstone for the chairman mao memorial hall here today at tienanmen square in the capital of peking to carry out the decision of the leading central organs which conforms to the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people. after the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung is completed, the people for generations to come will be able to pay their respects here to chairman mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions, review his teachings, and be personally touched by the education and inspiration that chairman mao gave."

"our party", chairman hua pointed out "has won a great, historic victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party 'gang of four' of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. an excellent situation, indeed, prevails throughout the country. the main indication of this excellent situation is that the hundreds of millions of civilians and armymen throughout the country are jubilant and have high morale and are filled with spirit and daring, confident of victory."

chairman hua called on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, redouble their efforts and continue their triumphant advance, carry the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique through to the end, and win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

the memorial hall for chairman mao tsetung is to be situated south of the monument to the people's heroes at tienanmen square. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has attached great importance to the designing and construction of the memorial hall and has given concrete guidance. the blueprint of the hall is for a magnificent and imposing structure in national style. old, middle-aged and young architects from eight provinces and cities worked day and night for more than a month. a contingent of outstanding building workers and technicians

speedily completed all preparations for starting the project.

today the memorial hall construction site was a scene of solemnity. a huge colour portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao stood on the northern side of the project site. flanking the portrait were eight splendid red flags and two huge posters inscribed "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." and "long live invincible mao tsetung thought excl." facing the portrait was an 84-metre-long streamer. reading: "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl." other slogans on all sides of the work site read: "chairman mao lives forever in our hearts excl." "start a new upsurge in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." "warmly support the leading central organs' decision to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl." and "warmly celebrate the cornerstone-laying for the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl." bulldozers, pier-drivers, lorries, cranes, earth movers and other building machinery neatly lined the work site.

attending the ceremony were 8,000 representatives of workers, peasants, p.l.a. men and people from all walks of life in the capital and the workers and technicians who are taking part in building the project. the ceremony began at 4:10 p.m. as chairman hua and the other party and state leaders came to the work site, the people there were deeply moved and the whole construction site was astir. chairman hua cordially waved greetings to the crowd amidst the resounding thunderous applause and the enthusiastic shouting of slogans.

comrade wu teh presided over today's cornerstone-laying ceremony. after making the important speech, chairman hua went to the site of the cornerstone and filled in earth around the granite slab with a spade. then, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and the other party and state leaders and representatives of the people from all walks of life did the same.

the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the chairman mao memorial hall represented a great victory for the resolute struggle of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout

the country against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. after the passing away of chairman mao, the "gang of four", with the aim of usurping party and state power, resorted to many underhand manoeuvres to criminally interfere with and sabotage the preservation of chairman mao's remains. representing the wishes of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng smashed the plot of the "gang of four" and properly arranged for chairman mao's remains to be preserved.

on this solemn occasion, the people taking part in the construction of the project pledged their determination to obey the party central committee headed by chairman hua, live up to the enormous trust placed on them by the people of all nationalities throughout the country and work hard to complete the glorious task of building the chairman mao tsetung memorial hall with flying colours.

attending today's cornerstone-laying ceremony were also leading members of departments concerned su yu, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, teng ying-chao, tsao yi-ou and kang ke-ching; representatives of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation armymen, educated youth settling in the rural areas, red guards and the people of minority nationalities fu wen-chi, chen ching-tai, chen fu-han, han cha-hsien, wang hsueh-li, chen yung-hsiang, chang min-hsiu, hsieh ching-hung, yin wei-chen, yi ping-kuei, niu fu-sheng, chi peng-chen, ma chuan-fa, yang ya-ping, chao ting-nang, chao peng-fei, wu shu-ching, ma hsiu-ying, lan kua-chia, rayim yusup, razwan aipo, azang, omutzuji, wei tsui-ching, shih shang-jung, pi ken, peng chi-mei, lo yu-sung, ko chung-hsing, kuo hsiu-ming, yang chien-min, li chung-wan, kang ming-teh, lo ming-ying and teh chi; and representatives of the taiwan compatriots in peking tsai hsiao and lin li-yun.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

following is the full text of chairman hua kuo-feng's important speech at the ceremony held here today to lay the cornerstone for the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung:

comrades,

in order to perpetuate the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people, the leading central organs decided to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. we are holding a solemn ceremony to lay the cornerstone for the chairman mao memorial hall here today at tienanmen square in the capital of peking to carry out the decision of the leading central organs which conforms to the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people. after the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung is completed, the people for generations to come will be able to pay their respects here to chairman mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions, review his teachings, and be personally touched by the education and inspiration that chairman mao gave. i am convinced that the workers, cadres, engineering and technical personnel and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army taking part in this solemn, magnificent construction project will live up to the enormous trust of the party and the people and complete this glorious task successfully.

since the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, the party central committee has been carrying out chairman mao's behests, persevering in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his domestic and foreign policies and leading the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in waging a heroic and unremitting struggle in all fields and pushing forward the continuing advance of the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered in china by chairman mao. our party has won a great, historic victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-

yuan to usurp party and state power. an excellent situation, indeed, prevails throughout the country, from east to west, from north to south and from town to countryside. the main indication of this excellent situation is that the hundreds of millions of civilians and armymen throughout the country are jubilant and have high morale and are filled with spirit and daring, confident of victory. but, we should not be conceited. arduous tasks are still before us. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country should carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, redouble their efforts and continue their triumphant advance, carry the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique through to the end, and win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

unite to win still greater victories excl.

CRITICISM OF CHIANG CH'ING

Chiang Ching -- Political Pickpocket Who Glorified Herself to Hoodwink Public*

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

"chiang ching is a political pickpocket who glorified herself to hoodwink the public" is the title of a "people's daily" article which strips chiang ching of her guise as the "standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art" and "fosterer of the model revolutionary theatrical productions".

the article, contributed by the criticism group of the people's literature publishing house, says:

over a long period of time, the anti-party "gang of four" tried by every means to establish their absolute "authority" and grab political capital for their plot to usurp the supreme leadership of the

* Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1976 - SPRCP Ed.

party and state. the claim that the revolution in peking opera was "inspired" by chiang ching single-handed, that the eight model revolutionary theatrical productions were meticulously "fostered" by her and that she was the "heroic standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art" was one of the insidious tricks they employed to glorify themselves and hoodwink the public.

the laurel wreath of "standard-bearer" was conferred on chiang ching by those revisionist "authorities" -- lin piao, chen po-ta, wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan -- in a dirty political deal to serve their common interests of usurping party and state power.

chiang ching lauded the renegade and traitor lin piao as a "brilliant example" and a "representative of the correct line" while lin piao heralded her appearance in early 1966 with a flourish of trumpets, acclaiming her as "full of ideas" and "very sharp politically and really knowledgeable about art". the political swindler chen po-ta shamelessly placed chiang ching on a par with dante of the renaissance in europe and lu hsun of the may fourth movement in china, saying that "chiang ching is the heroic standard-bearer". chang chun-chiao asserted that "the model revolutionary theatrical works fostered by chiang ching personally have opened up a new era in proletarian literature and art". yao wen-yuan frantically eulogized chiang ching's so-called leadership in the revolution in peking opera as "having set a shining example for the revolution in literature and art".

to claim that the revolution in peking opera was initiated and led by chiang ching is to tell a shameless lie.

the revolution in peking opera was prepared, started and carried on under the direct guidance of our great leader chairman mao. in 1962 chairman mao formulated in a comprehensive way the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and issued the great call "never forget class struggle". in 1963 and 1964 chairman mao gave two important instructions concerning literature and art, incisively pointing out that the departments of literature and art controlled by liu shao-chi at that time were "still dominated by 'the dead'" and that "unless they remould themselves in real earnest, at some future date they are bound to become groups like the hungarian petofi club". chairman mao's great call and wise instructions gave the signal for the start of a large-scale counter-offensive by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and lent a tremendous impetus to the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary writers and artists broke through the heavy encirclement by liu shao-chi's revisionist line and went among the workers, peasants and soldiers in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they created large numbers of works reflecting class struggle and singing the praises of the workers, peasants and soldiers. the 1964 national festival of peking opera on modern themes represented part of their achievements. the revolution in peking opera owes all its victories to our great leader chairman mao.

chiang ching used to be a trumpeter for reactionary literature and art. in the 1930's she followed wang ming's right capitulationist line and vied with others for roles in "national defence dramas" that served the reactionary kuomintang regime. in the 1960's she remained a zealous eulogist of old peking opera. in 1963 chiang ching opposed the staging of "revolutionary sparks on a reed lake" (later called "shachiapang"), a revolutionary peking opera which depicts the chinese people's armed struggle against japanese aggression. instead, she recommended the "peach blossom fan", a peking opera that whitewashes a traitor, and insisted that it should be put on. in march 1965, in a letter to an actor, chiang ching said she had "all along felt ill at ease" for excluding "tzutu haunted", an old peking opera which dwells excessively on power, conspiracy and ghost, from the repertoire. as late as in 1975 and 1976, when chiang ching went to tachai and tientsin, she still ordered old peking operas with messy content to be performed for her and she listened to them with gusto. she is indeed a counter-revolutionary double-dealer.

in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in 1942, chairman mao pointed out the orientation of literature and art, that is, they must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. this drew a clear-cut and fundamental line of demarcation between the proletarian movement and the movements of all exploiting classes in literature and art. the proletarian line laid down in the "talks" is the beacon which has guided us forward in the revolution in literature and art. the publication of the "talks" marked the beginning of a great new era in china's proletarian literature and art under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

but the "gang of four," who tampered with history, put forward a so-called speech made by chiang ching in 1964 on the revolution in peking opera to counter chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they preposterously asserted

that the "proletarian revolution in literature and art began with the revolution in peking opera", that the decade of revolution in peking opera was "the pioneering period of proletarian literature and art", that the model revolutionary theatrical works carefully "nurtured" by chiang ching opened a "new epoch in socialist literature and art", and so on and so forth. their intention was quite clear. they meant to say that the proletarian revolution in literature and art had not begun and there had been no socialist literature and art until 1964, and that only after chiang ching delivered that "speech" did a "pioneering period" and a "new epoch" begin. chiang ching thus became the "pioneer" of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and all achievements in this revolution should be placed to her credit. what effrontery excl. in their forgery of history, the "gang of four" wrote off the great significance of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and the clarion call for the revolution in old peking opera issued by chairman mao in a letter to the yenan peking opera theatre in 1944; they negated chairman mao's instructions and comments on questions of literature and art since the founding of new china and struck out the brilliant poems by chairman mao and a number of outstanding works created under the guidance of the "talks".

their assertion that the eight model revolutionary theatrical works were "fostered" by chiang ching was intended to glorify themselves and hoodwink the public.

the model revolutionary theatrical productions are the results of chairman mao's direct cultivation.

in 1964, after seeing the revolutionary modern ballet "the red detachment of women", chairman mao cordially pointed out: "the orientation is correct, the revolutionization successful and the artistic quality good." he encouraged the revolutionary literary and art workers to proceed along this line. chairman mao showed genuine affection for the model revolutionary theatrical productions, the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. he promptly stopped the intrigue of chiang ching when she tried to tamper with the peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", which depicts the struggle waged by people's liberation army men with the support of the masses against remnant kuomintang bandits. chairman mao paid great attention to the improvement of the model revolutionary theatrical productions and for this purpose he personally received the literary and art workers and

gave many important instructions on a wide range of questions, from the themes of these productions to the portrayal of characters and the designing of arias. take the revolutionary modern peking opera "shachiapang" for instance. chairman mao pointed out: the opera should play up the theme of armed struggle, show the elimination of armed counter-revolution by armed revolution, and end up with the entry into enemy headquarters through a frontal attack; more work should be done to bring out the close relations between the armymen and civilians and improve the images of the heroes and the music for them.

the radiance of mao tsetung thought has illuminated the path of development of the model theatrical productions.

these productions resulted from the efforts of literary and art workers to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and share their life and struggle in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and to write and rehearse under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

all the original works from which these model theatrical productions were adapted had been produced before 1964. the three peking operas "shachiapang", "on the docks" and "the red lantern" were adapted respectively from the shanghai opera "revolutionary sparks on a reed lake", the huai opera "morning on the docks" and the shanghai opera "story of the red lantern", all works of the early sixties. the revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" is based on the feature film of the same title produced toward the end of the fifties. the first scripts of the peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "raid on the white tiger regiment" appeared in the big leap forward year of 1958, while the modern opera "white-haired girl", forerunner of the revolutionary ballet of the same name, is one of the first batch of fine works that emerged in the early forties under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

these works of the earlier years provided foundations for the rewriting and improvement. in the course of adaptation, the revolutionary literary and art workers seriously examined the original productions with mao tsetung thought, analyzed their strong and weak points, brought out their merits and remedied their shortcomings. they chewed over the works, studying every aspect from the theme and the portrayal of the heroes to the music and stage decor, in an endeavour to attain the unity of revolutionary political

content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. the model revolutionary theatrical productions are the results of the sweat and brain work of the masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters.

chiang ching shamelessly affixed her own stamp on the model revolutionary theatrical productions and arrogated all of them to herself. to cover up her guilt of theft, she strictly forbade the use of the word "adapted" in referring to the model theatrical productions and condemned the originals as "bad plays" or "poisonous weeds" and even subjected writers of the original works to political persecution. for a decade and more, a strict ban was imposed on these original works and even on any mentioning of them. those who violated the ban in any way were brought under fire and insolently attacked.

the "gang of four", using the power in their hands, seized hold of the model revolutionary theatrical productions as their private property and tried in every way to grab political capital for usurping party and state power. these out-and-out political swindlers used literature and art as a stepping stone to realize their personal ambitions.

our great leader chairman mao hit the nail on the head when he said: "chiang ching has wild ambitions." stripped of her mask of "standard-bearer", she is now fully exposed as a political pickpocket.

with the smashing of the "gang of four", a hundred flowers are blossoming in profusion. under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and the brilliant guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, china's proletarian literature and art are sure of a still more glorious future excl.

CRITICISM OF "GANG OF FOUR"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Factionalists Aiming to Usurp Party Are Bound to Fail*

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

"factionalists aiming to usurp party are bound to fail", a recent "people's daily" article by hung kuang-szu, analyses why, in smashing at one stroke the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng expressed the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. excerpts follow:

the "gang of four", representing the reactionary moribund classes, of necessity had to act contrary to the common desires and fundamental interests of our people. they could not grow beyond a small handful without masses round them since they did not represent truth. their reactionary and feeble nature determined that they had to rely on factionalism and conspiracies.

some time before his death, chairman mao took note of their factionalism and striving to advance themselves to top leadership and gave them many severe warnings and criticism. in 1974, chairman mao counselled them repeatedly, saying: "you'd better take care; don't form a small faction of four people." "don't form a faction. those who do will fall." he warned them again in 1975: "don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it?" but they paid no attention to chairman mao's admonitions and refused to mend their ways. their attacks on our respected and beloved premier chou en-lai and other leading comrades in the party central committee grew fiercer and more intense.

while chairman mao was gravely ill and in the period after he passed away, they let out all the stops to oppose the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in an attempt to usurp top party and state power.

since politically they practised revisionism, the "gang of four" followed the organizational line that "those who bow before me survive and those who resist perish" and unscrupulously tampered with the trampled upon the organizational line for

* Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1976 - SPRCP Ed.

our party formulated by chairman mao. the "gang of four" violated all of the five requirements for successors to the proletarian cause that chairman mao spelled out in detail. they built up coteries and practised a sectarian cadre policy, that is, using favouritism in making appointments. they explicitly stated that the way one "feels towards us" was the prime criterion for promoting cadres. they encouraged sycophancy, servility toward them and praising them to the skies in those they chose, in direct contravention of the five requirements for successors laid down by chairman mao. in turn, the "four" hailed their followers as "great youth", "outstanding communists", "new proletarians" "heroes who go against the tide", etc. they were a carbon copy of lin piao's tactic of using "inducements -- official posts, emoluments and favours" and in fact did corrupt some people.

chairman mao pointed out that our party had trained and brought up a great number of good cadres who are able to run the party, the state and the army. he called them the treasure of our party and the people. but the "gang of four" set up a secret liaison centre and fabricate one accusation after another against some people. the "four" poked their snouts into everything everywhere to stir up trouble in order to strike down a great number of leading party, government and army comrades in the central organs and localities. they looked upon old, middle-aged and young cadres who are loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line and act according to his teachings as a thorn in their flesh. they spread rumours and fabricated accusations and used the method of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows".

they tried to switch the general orientation of every struggle that chairman mao initiated, from the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius to the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts by broadening the target of attack and inciting the masses to doubt everyone and overthrow all. the "gang of four" labelled new forces and young cadres emerging during the cultural revolution who refused to bow the knee to them, refused to go along with their line or who dared to speak or act against them as "anti-party elements" or "active counter-revolutionaries" who would never be allowed to raise their heads again.

the "gang of four" not only caused splits within the party but also among the masses to break up the unity of the people.

chairman mao taught us: "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." "it is necessary to unite with the broad masses and with the vast number of cadres, to unite with 95 per cent of both." the obstacle the "gang of four" feared would destroy their criminal plot to usurp party and state power was that things should be going well in the country and that the people were united. placing themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee, they issued instructions and freely made marginal comments and alterations on documents. they sent out background material, interfered everywhere and sowed dissension, incited bourgeois factionalism and stirred up the masses to struggle against each other. they also attempted to use the masses to attack those revolutionary cadres whom they had on their blacklist. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao declared that debates should be settled "by reasoning and not by coercion or force" but the "gang of four" raised the reactionary slogan of "use words when you attack but defend yourself with any weapon to hand", deliberately provoking struggles in which violence was used. this seriously hampered chairman mao's great strategic plan and undermined both revolution and production. countless facts go to show that the "gang of four" was the main cause of bourgeois factionalism and that they are the culprits who incited the masses to fight each other and are mortal enemies of the cadres and of the people.

the dialectics of history sets forth the inevitable logic that those who form factions to split the party and the people are ultimately isolated and their plots fail. the "gang of four" used the old bag of tricks and finally met with the same failure as other opportunist and revisionist ringleaders.

the fact that the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power was crushed confirms the invincible strength of the unity of the party and of the people.

Southwest China Oil Workers Criticize "Gang of Four", Revolutionary Enthusiasm Grows

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 24, 1976)

oil workers in southwest china's szechwan province are repudiating the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" with great eagerness and working hard to produce more crude oil and natural gas for the country.

they were inspired by the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua in smashing the schemes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao "gang of four" to usurp party and state leadership.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao showed solicitude for and paid great attention to the development of the oil industry in szechwan and inspected the province's oil field. chairman hua kuo-feng also attaches great importance to the province's oil industry and its workers. he conveyed in 1974 and 1975 chairman mao's instructions on drilling extra-deep oil wells.

on april 19, this year, comrade hua kuo-feng presented a report to chairman mao on the successful drilling of china's first extra-deep oil well by the no. 7002 drilling team. after chairman mao approved the report comrade hua kuo-feng promptly issued a directive saying that these joyous tidings should be conveyed to the departments concerned and the workers of the no. 7002 drilling team so as to stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm.

thanks to the warm attention shown by chairman mao and chairman hua, the oil workers of szechwan pledged to advance ahead triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in the past one month and more, meetings were held everywhere by the oil workers and their families to denounce the "gang of four". they also posted wall or blackboard newspapers exposing and criticizing the anti-party clique.

boiling with hatred, the workers said: the "gang of four" are pests dreaming for restoration. they sucked our blood and were maggots in the revolutionary ranks. it was the party central committee headed by chairman hua who cleared away the "four pests". this makes us happy from the bottom of our hearts.

oil workers cited many facts to illustrate how the "gang of four" opposed chairman mao's principle of "grasp revolution and promote production" and their crimes in undermining socialist revolution and construction. the workers expressed their determination to grasp revolution and promote production still better as a concrete action to counter-attack the "gang of four".

szechwan's oil workers have complete trust in and warm love for chairman hua and intense hatred for the anti-party clique. they are turning these into a great motive force for grasping revolution and promoting production. "with the 'four pests' cleared away we are now working with soaring enthusiasm," they said.

thanks to their concerted efforts, output of crude oil has increased rapidly since october. daily output of crude oil in mid and late october rose by 23 per cent, as compared with the first ten days of the same month. by the end of october, three quarters of the seismic teams have fulfilled this year's plan for geological prospecting. the investment in capital construction in october was 27 per cent above that for every month between july and september.

on october 14, oil workers set a new drilling record in the province.

Tachai People Praise Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 24, 1976)

warmly praising the wise leader chairman hua kuo-feng and denouncing the crimes of the "gang of four" has been a dominant theme of poets and painters and at various meetings of the national pace-setting production brigade of tachai in north china's shansi province.

chairman hua kuo-feng came to tachai last year when the national learning-from-tachai conference which chairman mao personally approved was in session. he climbed up tiger head mountain to see for himself the magnificent new look of tachai and called at homes of commune members, enquiring into their daily life. his inspiring report at the conference has been a source of special encouragement to the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants. entitled "the whole party get mobilized,

put every effort into developing agriculture and strive to popularize tachai-type counties throughout the country", the report summed up the fundamental experience of tachai and suggested measures key for learning from tachai.

at the crucial moment when the fate of our party and state was at stake, chairman hua adopted resolute and decisive measures and eliminated the "four pests", warding off the danger of our party turning revisionist, our state changing its political colour and the poor and lower-middle peasants suffering again. this is a great and indelible deed of merit chairman hua performed in carrying out chairman mao's behests. the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants are filled with great feeling when recalling these unforgettable events. they said: "chairman mao wrote to chairman hua 'with you in charge, i'm at ease' and we feel all the more at ease to have chairman hua at the helm. we will closely follow chairman hua and advance against winds and waves."

the young woman party branch secretary, kuo feng-lien, said: "we must thoroughly expose and criticize the 'gang of four' who practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies on a number of international and domestic problems and did a great harm to our party's cause. they committed towering crimes by attempting to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism."

the poor and lower-middle peasants also exposed and criticized chiang ching's anti-party activities during her two visits to tachai last year and in september this year. after conscientiously studying chairman mao's instructions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they came to see more clearly that what she had done was a vivid illustration of her being out-and-out capitalist roader still travelling on the capitalist road and a bourgeois careerist with an insatiable political appetite.

the anti-party element chiang ching wildly opposed the great leader chairman mao. she did not allow the tachai people to sing the song "the east is red" which praises chairman mao. she indulged in boasting, alleging that "communism also has empress". chiang ching played cards, joking and laughing as usual and delayed returning to peking when she knew that chairman mao was in danger of death and the party central committee sent an urgent message to her on september 5. the poor and lower-middle peasants said that chiang ching had no feeling for chairman mao at all.

chiang ching spread rumours in order to split the party central committee. when she came to tachai last year, she attacked and vilified some leading comrades of central organs in the name of commenting on the "water margin", to prepare public opinion for her usurping party and state power.

it was precisely the anti-party element chiang ching that tried in every way to lop off the red banner of tachai. on her second visit to tachai she insolently blared: "what do you think i have come here for? for waging a struggle excl." she attacked tachai for having carried out "revisionist instructions", blamed tachai for "having no regard for me" and slandered tachai as "arrogant and self-conceited" and "falling behind politically". in a frantic effort to negate and attack tachai, chiang ching asserted that she "has been had" after a visit to the thriving factories run by the people's commune. she wreaked havoc with the crop in the experimental cornfield, clamouring that she would destroy all the 40 hectares of maize. she repeatedly ordered the tachai cadres to write "self-criticism", attempting to sweep into the dust the red banner of tachai.

she led an extravagant and dissolute life, indulging in wining and dining. she is a vampire sucking the blood of the labouring people. during her stay in tachai, no blasting for farmland construction and motor traffic were allowed within a distance of 15 kilometres from where she stayed and no visitors were admitted into tachai. even the water she drank and the food she ate were brought from peking. when she ascended tiger head mountain, which is just a few hundred steps from foot to top, she either rode on horseback or in a car, surrounded by a procession of followers. she squandered almost 3,000 yuan on picture taking alone.

the tachai cadres and commune members waged a tit-for-tat struggle against chiang ching's perverse actions. they gave her cool reception with no line of welcomers when she arrived at entrance of the village. they even filled the trench which she pretended to dig with others on hutou mountain and built a big pig farm on it. sixty-years-old poor peasant chai cheng-yung, who had waged a face-to-face struggle against her and bitterly hated her, said: "who loves tachai and who hates it? i know clearly. our respected premier chou sat on a kang (an earthen bed) and cordially and warmly asked about the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants during each of his three visits to tachai. chiang ching, a big careerist, was like wild dog and vicious wolf who attacked people and damaged socialism while she was in tachai two times."

seeing that there were small photographs of chairman mao and premier chou on the wall without one of her when she entered kuo feng-lien's house last september, chiang ching immediately questioned the latter: "where are the photographs taken here of me?" kuo feng-lien answered: "since you have your pictures printed bigger than that of chairman mao, i'm afraid that it's not suitable to exhibit them together excl." chiang ching was at a loss for a reply.

the more they criticized, the deeper the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants hated the "gang of four" and turned the hatred into enthusiasm for building socialism.

for many years, tachai has firmly implemented chairman mao's principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and raised the watchword: repudiate capitalism in a big way and go all-out for building socialism, so as to bring about tremendous changes. however, the "gang of four" slandered this watchword as "the theory of productive forces" and a "reactionary slogan".

the peasants of tachai said that the overthrow of the "gang of four" was meant removing four stumbling stones. they were satisfied and would make further efforts to repudiate capitalism and build socialism so as to make still greater contributions to their motherland.

the heroic tachai brigade had a rich harvest this year, bigger than that of the previous years. its bins are now full of grains and the threshing ground is filled with corn.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Embassy Reception Marks Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations with Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 24, 1976)

chinese ambassador liu hsin-chuan played host at an embassy reception here yesterday evening to mark the 27th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania.

among the guests present were albanian minister of foreign affairs nesti nase, vice-minister of people's defence maliq sadushi, head of the foreign department of the central committee of the party of labour pirro bita, vice-ministers of foreign affairs reiz malile and ksenofon nushi, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society sterio spase, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries javer malo, and others.

proposing a toast, ambassador liu hsin-chuan said that the sino-albanian friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism can stand any test and is indestructible.

in glowing terms the ambassador praised the albanian people for the splendid achievements they had made in various fields under the leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha.

he assured the guests that the chinese people will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out the behests of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, keep to the basic line of the party, grasp revolution and promote production, and strive to build china into a powerful socialist state, thereby making a greater contribution to mankind. "we shall, as always, advance the great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, unite with the international proletariat and revolutionary people of other countries and strive jointly with them for the triumph of communism throughout the world."

foreign minister nase in his toast declared: "the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and

two countries represent a magnificent accomplishment of our two marxist-leninist parties -- an accomplishment of our great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. this friendship has been forged in the work and struggle of our two peoples and two parties to build socialism in the two countries and in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries."

the foreign minister warmly hailed china's successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. "our people," he said, "have all along watched with particular concern and great pleasure the victories won by the fraternal chinese people one after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china."

in a very cordial atmosphere, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms drank again and again to the steady growth and consolidation of sino-albanian friendship and to the health of comrade enver hoxha and comrade hua kuo-feng.

Tirana Paper Marks Anniversary of Sino-Albanian Diplomatic Relationship

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1976)

fraternal sino-albanian friendship received warm praise in an editorial of the albanian newspaper, "zeri i popullit", here today marking the 27th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

the editorial says that the establishment of albanian-chinese diplomatic relations cemented the friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation between the two socialist countries. the friendship and cooperation are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

led and educated by the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha at its head, the albanian people, with deep feelings of revolutionary friendship for the great chinese people, have always taken a keen interest in the glorious road traversed by them over the past 27 years and have heartily greeted the magnificent victories in socialist revolution and construction won by the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the editorial says.

it continues to say that these victories are directly linked with the name, teachings and leadership of the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung. with courage and determination, the chinese people have surmounted numerous difficulties and obstacles in the struggle to win the victories and to defend socialism in their own land. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has consolidated the positions of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the people's republic of china.

the editorial says: "the victories in socialist revolution and construction won by the great chinese people and their struggles for the freedom and independence of the peoples of various nations, for genuine peace and security in asia and in the world, against the hegemonic ambitions and aggressive designs of the two imperialist superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for world domination and against modern revisionism and all reactionaries, have enhanced their prestige in the international arena."

the editorial points out that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples "have been tempered in the acute struggles against imperialism and revisionism, the hegemonic policy of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and all reactionary forces, and have been strengthened in the common struggle for the building of socialism in our two countries and for the triumph of the cause of revolution and marxism-leninism".

the editorial says, "the great chinese people, educated by comrade mao tsetung in the spirit of internationalism and friendship for the albanian people, are our friends and comrades-in-arms sharing the same ideals. in the struggle and efforts to build and defend socialism in their own land, the albanian people have always valued highly their friendship with the chinese people."

in conclusion, the editorial expresses the wish that the great revolutionary friendship between the two peoples, two parties and two governments will flourish forever.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

following is the full text of press communique:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency salah addin ahmed bokassa, life president of the central african republic, life president of the movement for the social evolution of black africa (mseba), chairman of the council of the central african revolution and marshal of the central african republic, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from november 15 to 22, 1976.

during their stay in china, the life president of the central african republic, madame la presidente and their party visited factories, a people's commune, a hospital as well as famous cultural and historical sites in peking, nanking and kwangchow. wherever they went, they received a warm welcome and friendly hospitality from the chinese government and people, which fully demonstrated the sentiments of friendship existing between the two peoples.

the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china hua kuo-feng met the life president of the central african republic and the principal personages accompanying him, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. during the interview, the central african head of state once again expressed his deep condolences over the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, great leader and teacher of the chinese people, and extended his sincere congratulations on the assumption by comrade hua kuo-feng of the functions of the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. chairman hua kuo-feng thanked him from the bottom of his heart.

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien and the life president of the central african republic together with his party conducted an extensive exchange of views in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship on developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

in this regard, it should be noted that an important advance party had arrived in peking on thursday, november 11, 1976, led by his excellency henri maidou, member of the council of the central

african revolution and second vice-premier in charge of national education and the reform of education, and comprising mainly of the following members of the council of the central african revolution:

messrs. andre-dieudonne magale, minister of state for planning, international cooperation and statistics,
joseph pototot, minister of state for public works, town planning and land management,
antonio franck, minister of foreign affairs,
clement kokpavo, minister of agriculture,
theodore blaise lamine, minister delegate to the presidency of the republic,
barthelemy yangongo, minister in charge of the organization of television, and
bernard claude beloum, minister of youth, sports, arts, culture and religious affairs.

this delegation including, in addition, high-level central african technicians held two plenary meetings and several group meetings with a chinese delegation led by vice-premier of the state council wang chen and comprising mainly:

messrs. ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs,
chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade,
madame chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries,
messrs. chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health, and
liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

the two sides signed an agreement of economic and technical cooperation and an agreement of trade between the government of the people's republic of china and the council of the central african revolution and a protocol on the sending of a medical team by the chinese government to the central african republic. both sides declared satisfaction with the results of the talks.

the two sides consider that at present the international situation is developing in a direction even more favourable to the third world and the peoples of various countries and unfavourable to colonialism, imperialism and great-power hegemonism. the two sides note that the numerous third world countries gaining every day in consciousness and strength constitute an event of major importance in the international relations of our epoch. these countries have closed ranks in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics practised by

the superpowers and are playing an increasing role in the international arena. they have become, in the world of today, the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the two sides note with joy that an excellent situation prevails in the united struggle waged by the african peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they praise the unremitting efforts of the african countries and peoples to safeguard independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture. they firmly support the peoples of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggle for national liberation and against white racism. they strongly condemn the atrocities committed by the white racist authorities in launching an armed invasion against mozambique and subjecting the mozambican people and freedom-fighters of zimbabwe to a large-scale massacre.

the two sides unanimously condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by social-imperialism in indulging in armed intervention in angola. they resolutely oppose the rivalry of the superpowers in southern africa and their undermining the just and united struggle of the peoples of southern africa against imperialism and for national liberation. they are deeply convinced that the great african peoples, relying on their united struggle, will surely surmount one difficulty after another in their forward march and finally achieve total independence and complete liberation for the african continent.

the two sides firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories and against the rivalry of the superpowers for hegemony in the middle east.

the two sides are happy to note that since the normalization of relations between the people's republic of china and the central african republic and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between them, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed rapidly.

the two sides consider that the continued strengthening of the profound friendship between the two peoples and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries not only accord with the common aspiration and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also serve to strengthen the united struggle which the third world countries are waging jointly against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they

reaffirm that the five principles of peaceful coexistence are the principles guiding the development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, and they declare readiness, in conformity with the spirit of friendship, cooperation, equality, mutual benefit and complementariness, to cooperate closely and carry on frequent exchanges in the economic, commercial, technical, cultural, scientific and other fields. they are convinced that, thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments, there are vast and good prospects for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the chinese side notes with joy that the central african people and the council of the central african revolution, under the dynamic impetus of h.e. salah addin ahmed bokassa, life president of the central african republic, have made laudable efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy and culture and obtained encouraging results in these regards. the chinese government resolutely support the just stand of the central african republic against colonialism, imperialism and the hegemonism of the superpowers.

the central african side highly appreciates the victories and successes that the chinese government and people have scored in building their country and affirms its resolute support for the chinese people's sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the visit to the people's republic of china by his excellency salah addin ahmed bokassa, life president of the central african republic and chairman of the council of the central african revolution, has been crowned with complete success and has made an important contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, the deepening of the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples as well as the promotion of the united struggle of the afro-asian peoples against hegemonism.

november 22, 1976.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition Opens in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

the
exhibition of chinese arts and crafts formally opened in kingston, capital of jamaica, on november 22, according to a kingston report.

jamaican minister of foreign affairs dudley thompson presided over the opening ceremony and made the opening speech. vice prime minister and minister of finance david coore officially declared the exhibition open on behalf of the jamaican government.

david coore expressed gratitude to the chinese government for sending across the ocean to jamaica these fine and exquisite arts and crafts for exhibition. this would provide an opportunity for the jamaican people to see the ancient culture of china and how the chinese people are creating art works with contemporary themes on the basis of the fine tradition of their national arts.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy lu te fang attended the opening ceremony. he said that the exhibition would further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and jamaica.

among those present on the occasion were: mrs. edna manley, mother of prime minister michael manley; david boxer, director of the national art gallery; l. robinson, president of the appeal court; maurice tenn, the parliamentary secretary of the ministry of finance; frank france, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; and mike smith, social adviser to prime minister.

others present were a. d. sccot, president of the jamaican art association; jimmy lowe, president of the jamaican association for friendship with the people's republic of china; friendly personages from various circles, representatives of chinese residents in jamaica and diplomatic envoys accredited to the country.

at the invitation of the jamaican government, the exhibition is sponsored by the jamaican national art gallery with the collaboration of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Acting Emir Receives Chinese NPC Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Nov. 23, 1976)

sheikh jaber al ahmed al sabah, acting emir and heir apparent of the state of kuwait, received here this morning ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and head of the visiting n.p.c. delegation, chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputy head of the delegation, all members of the delegation and chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei.

the acting emir had a cordial and friendly conversation with vice-chairman ulanfu. vice-chairman ulanfu conveyed best regards and greetings from chairman hua kuo-feng to the emir of the state of kuwait, sheikh sabah al salem al sabah, and the acting emir and heir apparent. the acting emir warmly welcomed the chinese n.p.c. delegation to kuwait and asked vice-chairman ulanfu to convey his best regards to chairman hua kuo-feng. sheikh jaber expressed rejoicing over the steady development and consolidation of the relations between the two friendly countries and peoples of kuwait and china.

present on the occasion were sheikh salman al duaij al sabah, minister of state for justice and administration affairs, and abdul-latif fahed alfulaij, secretary-general of the national assembly of kuwait.

Kuwaiti Acting Prime Minister Meets Chinese NPC Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Nov. 23, 1976)

kuwaiti acting prime minister sheikh jaber al ali al salem al sabah met here this morning with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress (n.p.c.) of the people's republic of china and head of the visiting chinese n.p.c. delegation, chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputy head of the delegation, all members of the delegation and chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei.

the acting prime minister and vice-chairman ulanfu had a cordial and friendly conversation. sheikh jaber al ali praised the good and long-

standing relations between kuwait and china and wished that they, together with other third world countries, would further strengthen unity and cooperation in their struggle against imperialism.

present on the kuwaiti side were sheikh saleman al duaij, minister of state for justice and administration, and abdullatif fahed alfulaij, secretary-general of the national assembly.

Kuwaiti Minister of State Fetes Chinese NPC Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwaiti, Nov. 23, 1976)

kuwaiti minister of state for legal and administrative affairs salman al duaij al sabah gave a dinner tonight in honour of the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

ulanfu, leader of the delegation and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the n.p.c., chi peng-fei, deputy leader of the delegation and secretary-general of the standing committee of the n.p.c., and all members of the delegation attended the dinner on invitation.

present at the dinner were abdullah al jaber al sabah, special advisor to the amir of kuwait; saad al abdullah al salem al sabah, minister of the interior and defence; sabah al ahmad al jaber al sabah, minister of foreign affairs; abdul rahman salem al atiqi, minister of finance; abdullah ibrahim al mufarrej, minister of justice; abdel wahab nafissi, minister of commerce and industry, and other kuwaiti high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and diplomatic envoys of other countries accredited here were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese delegation visited the kuwait university this morning and the central telecommunication building of the ministry of communication this afternoon in the company of minister of state salman. chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei was present on both occasions.

Kuwaiti Minister of State Welcomes Chinese NPC Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Nov. 23, 1976)

salman al duaij al sabah, minister of state for legal and administrative affairs of kuwait, welcomed in the building of the national assembly here this evening the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china with ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as leader and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, as deputy leader.

in his speech, the minister of state first of all expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation. he said, "today you have been cordially received by the acting amir and the acting prime minister, which reflects the profound friendship between our two countries and our two great peoples." "china and kuwait have long-standing ties. the visit to your country by crown prince and prime minister sheikh jaber al ahmed in 1966, in particular, left a very deep impression on us. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1971, our relations in the economic, cultural, social and other fields have constantly developed. there are many common aspects existing between us such as the fact that both of us belong to the same continent and we have the same traditional eastern customs and civilization," he added.

he said, "today you are among us. we hope that your current visit will be fruitful in developing our economic, cultural and scientific relations."

minister of state salman praised chinese achievements in the scientific, especially nuclear, field. he pointed out, "this is the pride of our third world and all peace-loving countries in the world."

"china carries out a foreign policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for their territorial integrity and sovereignty. we are identical in these great principles."

he added, "you made great progress under the leadership of your great chairman mao tsetung. we wish that you would continue the policy laid down by chairman mao tsetung whom we hold in high esteem. many kuwaiti delegations which have been to china are deeply impressed by the achievements gained by the chinese people and by their moral character."

"we will never forget your support for the just cause of our arab people," he stated.

"we hope that we would gain still greater achievements in building our country under the leadership of his highness the amir and his highness the crown prince and prime minister," he said.

the minister of state wished the chinese people greater achievements and prosperity.

in his speech, delegation leader ulanfu said: "the delegation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china is visiting your beautiful country on invitation, bringing with it the profound friendship of the chinese people to the kuwaiti people. i would like to take this opportunity to convey the cordial regards of the chinese government and people to the friendly kuwaiti government and people."

he expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome given to the delegation by the kuwaiti hosts.

he said: "kuwait is a country, full of vigour. the industrious and brave kuwaiti people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. since independence, the kuwaiti people, under the leadership of his royal highness sheikh sabah al salem al sabah, amir of the state of kuwait, and his royal highness crown prince and prime minister jaber ahmed jaber, have waged a valiant and unremitting struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence, defending national resources and building their country, and have made gratifying achievements. internationally, the kuwaiti government and people have consistently given firm support to the arab people and the palestinian people in their just struggle against aggression by israeli zionism, made great efforts to promote the unity among arab countries, voiced their opposition to superpower interference in the internal affairs of arab and gulf countries and strengthened their unity and cooperation with other peoples in asia, africa and latin america, thus making useful contributions to the cause of the third world countries' united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. we are heartily glad of this and wish your country new and continual successes on the road of advance."

"the present situation in the middle east, as in other parts of the world, is excellent. a striking indication of this is the surging of the third world which has increasingly served as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the arab people's struggle against aggression and hegemonism is an important component of the struggle of the entire third world people. the eighth arab summit conference

held not long ago manifested once more the unity of the arab world and the common aspiration of the entire arab people to eliminate superpower interference and settle their problems independently through consultation. it dealt a heavy blow at the superpowers' criminal conspiracy to sow discord and disrupt the unity of the arab people. the chinese government and people, as always, will forever stand on the side of the arab people and palestinian people, firmly support your just struggle till complete victory," he added.

he said, "at present, the domestic situation in our country is also excellent. high in spirit and strong in morale, the 800 million chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, make a good job of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. we will unswervingly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries including kuwait and our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism and social imperialism so as to carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and superpower hegemonism."

ulanfu concluded, "china and kuwait are friendly countries belonging to the third world. we are bound together by our two peoples' common experience in history and the common tasks of struggle facing us today. we are happy to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and kuwait, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have satisfactorily developed, the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have deepened daily and the interchanges between the two countries in the fields of trade, culture, sports and health have constantly increased. we are convinced that the n.p.c. delegation's visit to your country will further enhance the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated and developed further."

present on the occasion were abdullatif fahed al fulaij, secretary-general of the national assembly, and mohammad ibrahim al skari, assistant secretary-general of the national assembly. chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei was also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Cadres' Delegation of Communist Party of New Zealand Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 24, 1976)

a four-member cadres' delegation of the communist party of new zealand led by ralph blacklock, member of the national committee of the party, left kwangchow for home yesterday.

arriving in china on october 25, the new zealand comrades visited peking, shenyang, anshan, fushun, nanking, wuhsi, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, nanning and kwangchow.

feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted the delegation in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan-Made Freighter for China Launched in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 23, 1976)

the 13,500-ton freighter "hetian" built for the people's republic of china was launched in a ceremony held in the karachi shipyard and engineering works yesterday.

messages of greetings on this event were sent by pakistan prime minister zulfiqar ali bhutto, federal minister for communications mumtaz ali bhutto, and provincial high-ranking officials.

among the more than 8,000 people present at the ceremony were sheh nawaz khan, secretary of the ministry of communications of pakistan; mumtaz ahmed alvie, pakistan ambassador to china; abul kalam, managing director of the karachi shipyard and engineering works.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao, chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui, and commercial councellor of the chinese embassy chang pu-ke attended the ceremony. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to pakistan were also present.

abul kalam and miao chiu-jui spoke at the ceremony. after paying high tribute to the memory of late chairman mao tsetung, abul kalam said: "the placement of an order of this cargo vessel by the people's republic of china is an achievement of which we may take justifiable pride. this order is a mark of the recognition of our competence in shipbuilding industry."

in reply, miao chiu-jui said that the building and launching of "hetian" serves as a vivid manifestation of the smooth development in the industry of pakistan. he stressed: "the scope of economic cooperation between our two countries is expanding with each passing day. the building and launching of the motor vessel 'hetian' has added a new flower to the sino-pakistan friendly cooperation."

the "hetian" was successfully launched amid shoutings of "long live the friendship between pakistan and china."

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

a ten-member chinese badminton team led by chen yu-niang, a leading member of the chinese badminton association, left here for pakistan yesterday to pay a friendly visit to that country and take part in an international tournament to be held in connection of the centenary of the founder of pakistan muhammad ali jinnah.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Defense Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

general sterian tirca, vice-minister of national defence of the socialist republic of romania, left here for home by air this morning after vacationing in china and a tour of the country.

he was given a warm send-off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wan hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, li wei, deputy secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu and other embassy officials were also present at the airport.

ambassador gavrilescu gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to china by general sterian tirca.

general sterian tirca, accompanied by chang ping-yu, visited changsha, kwangchow, kweilin and shanghai from november 11 to 20 and was warmly welcomed in these places. he made a special trip to shaoshan, the birthplace of the chinese people's great leader and teacher chairman mao. he visited places where chairman mao carried out his revolutionary activities in his early years -- chingshuitang in changsha, the site of the former hunan district committee of the communist party of china, the site of the former peasant movement institute in kwangchow, and the site of the first national congress of the c.p.c. in shanghai. he also visited the china export commodities fair in kwangchow and the shanghai industrial exhibition.

the romanian vice-minister was warmly received by kung shih-chuan, political commissar, huang yung-hai, deputy commander, of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; tung kuo-kuei, commander, and cheng chi-wen, deputy commander, of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command; chao hsin-jan, commander of the p.l.a. command of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region; and liu wen-hsueh, political commissar, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander, of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison. they talked about the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: An Ill Neighbor Practising Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

the soviet union has recently set its propaganda machine in motion, spearheading an attack on its neighbour finland. in an article by its editorial board, the soviet "literary gazette" of october 26 accused some finnish journals of taking an "unfriendly move" against the soviet union by publishing articles "distorting the implications of the 1948 soviet-finnish treaty".

the "literary gazette" dared not tell the whole story of the matter. it purposefully neglected to mention how the finnish journals "distorted" the soviet-finnish treaty's implications and why they took the "unfriendly move". here are the facts: a book entitled "thirty years of good-neighbourly relations" recently published in the soviet union willfully misrepresents the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between finland and the soviet union in 1948. the preamble of the treaty clearly refers to "finland's aspiration to stand aside from the contradictions of interests of the great powers". but the authors of the book assert that the reference to the finnish stand in the preamble does not imply any commitment on the part of finland to a neutral position in all circumstances. on the contrary, according to the book, the treaty bears the nature of an agreement on military cooperation under which the soviet union will "automatically" render "military assistance" to finland in case of "a change taking place in the political and military situation" in north europe, thus forcing finland into a de facto military alliance with the soviet union. the news of the book coming off the press aroused strong public resentment in finland. many journals and statesmen came out with articles and statements denouncing the soviet union for publishing a book that misrepresents the soviet-finnish treaty.

it is only natural for finnish public opinion to express its indignation, and it is by no means accidental that this sinister book has been published in the soviet union today. by willfully drawing a false picture of the treaty and refusing to recognize finland as a neutral country, the soviet union attempts to tie finland up with the soviet union by means of a treaty. this is a hegemonic act of arrogant interference with the foreign policy of a sovereign country. nevertheless, the "literary

gazette" came out with arbitrary attacks on the finnish journals for denouncing the soviet book. the sheer nonsense of the "literary gazette" lays bare the arrogant features of the soviet union as an ill neighbour practising hegemonism against finland.

under the guise of "friendship", "cooperation" and "mutual assistance", the soviet union has not for a moment over the years ceased trying to get finland, a sovereign country, under its domination. everyone can see the many instances of soviet interference and bullying in respect to finland. the soviet union has all along tried to exert influence on, and even arrogantly interfere with, finland's foreign policy so that finland will be at its beck and call and serve its "detente" policy towards the west. the soviet union has crudely interfered with the internal affairs of finland, sowing dissension among the various political forces there by supporting one while attacking another, fostering pro-soviet forces, and making unjustifiable attacks on those people and journals that should dare to expose the soviet union. economically, the soviet union has unscupulously exploited and plundered finland, forcing the latter to change its production structure to serve soviet needs, and taking advantage of finland's difficulties, multiplied the prices of soviet crude oil and petroleum products for export to finland, thus aggravating the economic difficulties of finland. ignoring finland's just decision to expand its fishing zone, the soviet union has repeatedly despatched squadrons of trawlers into the finnish fishing zone for unbridled operations, crudely interfering with the normal fishing operations of finnish fishermen. the soviet union has also conducted a great deal of espionage activities in finland. recently it even unlawfully collected important intelligence about finland's trade with other western countries, thus gravely damaging finland's interests.

the chieftains of the kremlin shamelessly laud the soviet-finnish relations as those of "friendship", "cooperation" and "mutual assitance" and an "example" of peaceful coexistence. facts show these words to be utter deception. the relations between the two countries, as a finnish paper recently put it, "are a typical example of an imperialist superpower pursuing an unreasonable policy towards a weak and small neighbour".

the high-handed soviet policy has seriously harmed the legitimate rights and interests of finland -- a sovereign state. nonetheless, the soviet union is not content with that. it is making a further attempt to force finland to relinquish its neutral policy and bring finland into a de facto military

alliance with the soviet union. the abovementioned book has been published with a view to creating public opinion in favour of the soviet objective. the truculent behaviour of the soviet union is rooted in the social-imperialist nature of its foreign policy of aggression and expansion. with wild ambitions, the soviet union is stepping up its pace of military buildup and war preparations to seek dominance over europe and the world as a whole. in order to flank and encircle west europe militarily, the soviet union has notably escalated its military activities in north europe. its attempt to further control finland is obviously part of its preparations for war since the soviet social-imperialists have planned to make finland a reliable passage and bridgehead in the event of their planned attack against north europe.

where there is injustice, there is complaint. more and more finnish people have voiced their indignation at the intensified soviet intervention and bullying. finnish public opinion has explicitly called for adherence to finland's neutral policy and self-reliance in defending the country. it has also stressed the necessity of facing up to the behaviour of the new tsars whose foreign policy has become an aggressive, imperialist and superpower policy, and be watchful that finland will not be tied to the soviet war chariot.

Commentary: The Kremlin's Treaty Craze

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

the soviet union not long ago concluded a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" with angola.

in normal international relations there is nothing wrong with two countries concluding a treaty or agreement based on equality and mutual benefit. but the kremlin's approach to an international treaty is far from normal. a treaty, in the eyes of the kremlin, is a lever by which it can attain expansionist aims. it is in this sense that the kremlin has fallen victim to the treaty craze.

in the fifties when u.s. imperialism was at the height of its expansion and aggression overseas, its mastermind, john foster dulles, was noted for his craze for treaties. the numerous multilateral or bilateral treaties he sponsored were all geared to washington's bid for world domination.

the soviet revisionists were stricken by this treaty craze after khrushchov assumed power. in the seventies, it became an obsession with them.

whenever the kremlin is seized by this craze, it is ill at ease if it does not rig up some sort of a treaty. the number of the treaties which it has produced or proposed but failed to materialize or which it produced and then scrapped is legion.

the regular annual session of the united nations general assembly hardly passed without the kremlin dishing up some sort of a draft treaty. in 1974, it was a proposed international convention declaring the military use of the surrounding environment illegal. last year it was a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and this year it is a draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. more often than not when one draft treaty was rejected, the kremlin would come up with another. moscow's perseverance in trying to impose on others the treaties it has cooked up is indeed remarkable.

the kremlin's treaty craze becomes hysterical the moment it sees that there is something to gain in rigging up a bilateral, multilateral or world treaty. and its counterpart or counterparts were usually coaxed or coerced to sign the document. a classic example of this is the soviet-czechoslovak pact "on the terms of temporary stationing of soviet troops on the territory of czechoslovakia". following moscow's armed invasion of czechoslovakia in 1968, the pact was to "legitimatize" the long-term soviet occupation of that country.

another example is the treaty concluded between the soviet union and east germany last year. this new treaty of "friendship" was signed before the "treaty of friendship and mutual assistance" between the two countries expired. it was simply because the soviet revisionists needed something formal to keep the west hands off their sphere of influence after the european security conference and to further their designs for domination in europe.

when the soviet revisionists had conducted enough nuclear tests in the atmosphere, they concocted the treaty for the partial banning of nuclear weapons tests in collaboration with the united states. and when they had enough of their underground ones, they again turned up with a draft treaty for the general and complete outlawing of nuclear weapons tests. in both cases, their aim is to hold on to the nuclear monopoly.

it is wrong if one arrives at the conclusion that the soviet revisionists are crazy about all kinds of treaties. they were sometimes greatly annoyed with the draft treaties other countries submitted to safeguard state sovereignty and national economic interests against imperialist aggression and expansion. when the third world countries time and again demanded that the old conventions on the law of the sea be replaced by a new law of the sea, the soviet revisionists have been opposed to it in bitter resentment. they get annoyed if others want to contract a treaty on nuclear weapons to which they have paid lip-service, harmful to their hegemonic interests. when the latin american countries asked all countries with nuclear weapons to sign additional protocol ii of "the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america," it was the kremlin alone which became enraged and refused stubbornly. it is crystal clear that the new tsars' main concern is the ban of nuclear tests not nuclear weapons. for if the prohibition of nuclear weapons especially the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons come to materialize, it too will apply to them.

through further diagnosis, one can see that moscow's "treaty craze" is not a craze for treaties as such but as a disguise to lull, deceive and do harm to others. isn't it because the egyptian people had at long last seen through the egyptian-soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" as one used by the soviet revisionists to hoodwink them that they decidedly abrogated it last march? it was a treaty of "friendship and cooperation" only in name. for nearly five years after it was signed, the egyptian people had got nothing but interference in their internal affairs, plunder by force or by trick, press for payment of debts and interests and coercion and bullying. after suffering all this, the egyptian people had finally come to realize that by concluding this treaty with egypt, their "russian friends" only wanted to put egypt "into their pocket forever", making egypt "remain in their sphere of influence forever, losing our identity, forgetting our sovereignty, enduring insults and being treated as dependency and lackey." what a good lesson and enlightenment the egyptian people have got through their personal experience excl.

in the final analysis, the soviet revisionists, showing such a strong interest in treaties, are trying to bind others hand and foot with treaties, so that they themselves can be engaged unbridledly in expansion and aggression. the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear tests, the pact on the stationing of soviet troops on the territories of other countries and the so-called "treaties of friendship and cooperation" etc all harbour evil intentions.

take, for instance, the soviet-angola "treaty of friendship and cooperation". it has been signed against the background that the soviet union and the united states are intensifying their scramble in southern africa and the soviet revisionist mercenaries have been hanging on in angola. the treaty stresses that "both countries will continue to develop cooperation in the military field," which means the soviet revisionists want to further its control and armed occupation of angola and continue to run amuck and carry out military expansion in southern africa. so the truth of the kremlin's treaty craze has been cleared up to the whole world.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Chinese Government Representative Arrives in Surinam

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Nov. 23, 1976)

chinese government representative and ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan arrived here, surinam capital, tonight at the invitation of surinam government to attend the celebration activities of the first anniversary of the founding of republic of surinam.

welcoming him at the airport was surinam minister of development michel cambridge.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves for Sweden and Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

a 15-member chinese men's basketball team led by chao pao-kai left here yesterday for a friendly visit to sweden and denmark at the invitation of the swedish and danish basketball associations.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to West Germany Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Nov. 23, 1976)

wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany, left here for home today at the end of his tenure of office.

federal chancellor helmut schmidt received ambassador wang shu yesterday and had a friendly conversation with him. federal minister of foreign affairs hans-dietrich genscher gave a luncheon in honour of the out-going ambassador on the same day.

president walter scheel and president of bundestag mrs. annemarie renger received ambassador wang shu separately on november 10.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception at noon on november 19. walter gehlhoff, permanent secretary of state of the federal ministry of foreign affairs, manfred schueler, permanent secretary of state of the federal chancellor's office, and other officials and officers and friendly personages were present.

ambassador wang shu was seen off at the airport here by franz-goachim schoeller, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Embassy in China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1976)

mpiana katombe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of zaire in china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the second republic of zaire.

among the guests were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; sung yang-chu, vice-minister of the

state capital construction commission; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

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